DAILY METAL REPORTER
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President, Reynolds Mining Corporation

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Deputy Director, Office of Industrial Mobilization

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London, England

DOMESTIC METAL MARKET REVIEW

U. S. METAL IMPORT DUTIES

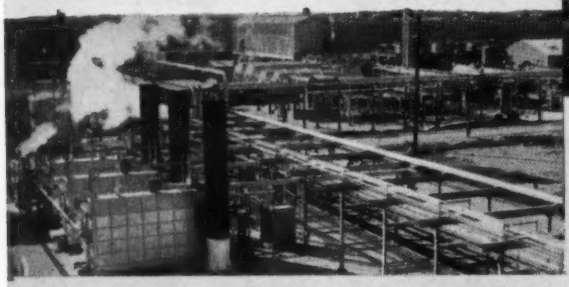
WASHINGTON REPORT

METAL STATISTICS

JUNE
1958

GALVANIZING *Preferred To* PAINTING *For Maximum Low-Cost Protection*

Photos courtesy of Celanese Corp. of America



The Celanese multimillion-dollar Fortiflex plant for production of low-pressure polyethylene used *galvanized* structurals in preference to *painted* steel in all exposed outdoor areas. The plant, situated on a 200-acre site near Houston, is exposed to the highly corrosive atmosphere of that industrial area.

After consideration of the low initial cost of galvanizing, with an expected life of 10 to 15 years, Celanese elected to install galvanized structures. Today after nearly two years of operation, the structures show no sign of corrosion.

Celanese based its use of galvanized steel on experience gained at its petrochemical plant near Bishop, Texas. Experience there has shown paint maintenance to be costly, *requiring new finish coats every 4 years.* On the other hand, galvanized steel catwalks at this plant are still in good condition after 10 years of service. Galvanizing costs as low as $0.17 to $0.33 per sq. ft. for I-beams have been reported. Considering that the zinc in a 2 oz. coating costs only $0.013 per sq. ft., the low cost of galvanizing is understandable. As shown in the comparative cost table below, galvanizing not only has the lowest first cost, but does not have the problem of repainting every 4 years.

Galvanizing vs. Painting Structural Steel
(Initial cost per square foot)

GALVANIZING[a]	PAINTING[b]			
	Case A		Case B	
	Sandblast	$0.15	Wire brush and chip	$0.05
	Primer	0.05	Primer	0.05
	2 finish coats	0.10	2 finish coats	0.10
Total $0.20		$0.30		$0.20

[a] Average cost on 200 tons of various-sized pipe supports, based on cost of $50 per ton for 2-ounce coat.

[b] Primer applied as shopcoat; finish coats applied in field.

The Most Effective Method Of Prolonging The Life Of Iron And Steel Products Is To Apply This Long-Established Principle: **The life of a galvanized product is directly proportional to the thickness of the zinc coating.**

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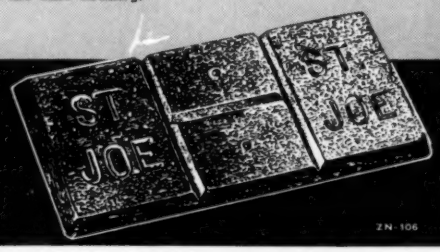

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Two LINE *Editorials*

One authority on international affairs says that the South Americans really have a deep feeling of affection for the United States. Mr. Nixon would probably testify, however, that they have an unpleasant way of showing their affection.

* * *

The Government of Lebanon has announced that if our proffered $170,000,000 of aid is not unconditional it will be rejected. That sounds like the best opportunity we've had in a long time to save $170,000,000.

* * *

Bakers announce that next year the hole in the doughnut will be one-quarter inch less in diameter. Well, if there must be a shrinkage, we're glad it's in the hole not in the doughnut.

* * *

A football game in the early days, so a sports historian tells us, "was divided into three halves instead of two." Was that because they had more of everything than we have, or just because they didn't have a very clear understanding of fractions.

* * *

Russia reports the discovery of a new diamond field in Siberia. Needless to say, the diamonds are also reported to be more brilliant than those found elsewhere.

* * *

Mr. Truman says that in the coming campaign he will support the Democratic candidates with some more of his "give 'em hell" speeches. Republicans, however, are afraid he may change his mind.

BUSINESS IN MOTION

To our Colleagues in American Business . . .

Under today's competitive conditions, a manufacturer can't afford to take anything for granted. He continually seeks to improve even the so-called "perfect" product and to reduce production costs.

One such progressive manufacturer, in reviewing the materials and processes used in making their spherical roller bearing cages, sought the opinion of others. One of those "others" was Revere's Technical Advisory Service, which was called in to review the kind of brass that was being used in the cages and to study the problem first-hand. This meant consulting with the engineering department as well as observing the manner in which the bearing cages were being produced.

After a careful study recommendations were made. The result was the adoption of specification changes in the brass strip used which, in addition to improving the quality of their roller bearing cages, gave this manufacturer the following money-saving advantages: One bore pressing operation has been eliminated. Machining is more easily accomplished. Less machining is required. Tool life has been increased with some speeds increased up to 100% and feeds up to 30%. Rework due to burrs has been greatly reduced. One step less is required in the deburring operation while savings through reduced cycle time for remaining deburring operations are up to 40%. Chips are small now . . . there is no "angel hair" to clutter work area. Life of punch used in notching roller bearing cage has been doubled. Now a run may be completed without making tool adjustments due to sharpening tools. Machining speeds and feeds have been substantially increased over those in machining the former alloy. Die setters report that considerable work has been eliminated in setting up the tools used. All of which resulted in substantial savings in time and money.

This is still another eye-opening example of Revere supplying the metal that will do the best job and with the greatest economy . . . be it brass, copper or aluminum or any one of their alloys. It is also another example of the many advantages of working closely with *your* supplier, whether it be through Purchasing, Production, Engineering or Design Departments, separately or collectively. It is one sound way to go about lowering production costs, improving manufacturing techniques and bettering *your* product.

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Washington Report

June 12, 1958

THE metal pot came to a boil in Washington during the month in review. The Administration announced a plan to buy 150,000 tons of domestic copper for the national stockpile and thus replace an earlier proposal to include this metal in the Seaton mineral stabilization measure. The Senate Interior Committee, meanwhile, started hearings on the Seaton bill. At the hearings, lead and zinc mining spokesmen were quick to urge that the Government also acquire excess stocks of these metals for the stockpile. Lead and zinc also made news on the international front, with Secretary of State John Foster Dulles indicating the U. S. intended to discuss with other countries the possibility of a program to keep production of these two metals more in line with consumption. Other actions of interest to the metal industry included approval by the House of a five-year extension of the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act, the favorable report by a House committee on a two-year extension of the Defense Production Act, and passage by the Senate of amendments to the Anti-Dumping Law.

Copper Purchase Program

Secretary of Interior Fred A. Seaton on June 11 announced that his department, "following a thorough review of the Administration's proposed Mineral Stabilization Plan," would ask Congress for authority to put into effect a program to purchase up to 150,000 tons of domestically-mined copper at a market price not to exceed 27.50c a pound. The one-year program is expected to cost $68,750,000. This proposal would eliminate copper from the so-called Seaton mineral subsidy measure, which offered to support copper, lead, zinc, tungsten and fluorspar. Seaton said his department would send the copper purchase program to Congress as soon as possible to put the stockpile plan into effect. The Administration already has authority to buy copper for defense needs but needs new authority to stockpile it for non-defense or economic purposes.

The Administration already had gone on record as favoring the end of the suspension of the import duty on copper. If no Government action is taken an import duty of 1.70¢ a pound will be reimposed on copper on July 1, 1958.

The Seaton subsidy measure would establish the following stabilization levels: lead, 14.75c a pound; zinc, 12.75c; fluorspar, $48 per short ton, and tungsten trioxide, $36 per short ton unit. The maximum stabilization payments would be set at: 3.375c a pound for lead; 2.50c for zinc; $8 per short ton for acid-grade fluorspar, and $18 per short ton unit for tungsten.

Hearings on Seaton Bill

Spokesmen for the copper and brass industry voiced opposition to the Seaton minerals stabilization plan, as embodied in S. 3892, at hearings before the Senate Interior Committee. T. E. Veltfort, managing director of the Copper and Brass Research Association, stated that no matter what device is developed in an effort to help the copper producers as such, it will be largely futile unless the brass mills are in sound condition. He pointed out that brass mill consumption of new refined copper has dropped from an average 640,000 tons per year, before the current recession, to an estimated 440,000 tons annually. He emphasized an important factor in the impaired condition of the domestic brass mill industry has been the steady increase in imports.

Lead-Zinc Stockpiling

Charles E. Schwab, chairman of the Emergency Lead-Zinc Committee told the committee that it is necessary for the Government to acquire excess stocks of lead and zinc, as was proposed for copper by the Administration. He urged that 100,000 tons of lead and 200,000 tons of zinc be absorbed by the Government in a period not to exceed one year at average E. & M. J. monthly prices but not less than 13.00c for lead and 10.50c for zinc. Schwab said his group believed that "the most fair and effective solution would be legislation providing for duty-free imports of needed lead and zinc with peril-point prices of 17 cents and 14½ cents and a 4-cent import tax payable only if unneeded imports force U. S. prices to decline below these peril points."

Discuss Fluorspar, Tungsten

Monroe Karasik, representing the Fluorspar Importers and Producers, told the committee he was against inclusion of fluorspar in the bill. He suggested that consideration be given to extension of the U. S. stockpile purchase program with a provision that such stockpiling be of acid-grade fluorspar of domestic-origin only.

Spoksmen for the tungsten industry supported S. 392 as an interim measure. They told the committee that domestic tungsten producers can not compete with foreign mines, and that many U. S. mines and refining facilities had closed.

The U. S. Tariff Commission, meanwhile, ordered that a public hearing in connection with the investigation instituted March 20, under section 332 of the Tariff Act of 1930, in accordance with a resolution of the Senate Finance Committee, relating to tungsten ore and concentrates, be held on July 29.

Dulles on Lead, Zinc

Secretary of State Dulles, at a press conference on June 11, said the economic troubles of raw material producing countries are partly due "to the unwitting mistakes of the producing countries themselvs who, acting without adequate knowledge, often go in for over-production." He said lead and zinc are among the materials which the U. S. intends to discuss with other countries in an attempt to keep production more in line with consumption.

Australia, as one of the large producers of lead and zinc, took the initiative in enlisting the aid of the U. S. Government to do something that will correct the present depressed state in which these metals find themselves and also to avoid future recurrence of similar situations.

At the suggestion of Australia, the U. S. State Department issued invitations to domestic lead and zinc producing companies to appear in Washington to discuss what might be done to help the industry. Since the U. S. anti-trust laws prohibit any consul-

(Continued on Page 19)

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FIVE-FOLD RISE IN ALUMINUM USE SEEN BY 1975, FROM ABOUT 2 MILLION TONS TO 10 MILLION TONS

Consumption Gain Means Industry's 1958 2½-Million-Ton Productive Capacity Will Have to Double by 1965 and Redouble 10 Years Later

By WALTER L. RICE, President, Reynolds Mining Corporation

THE ALUMINUM in homes today averages about 40 pounds per house. But many more pounds will be put to use as the public becomes aware of the ways in which aluminum can cut maintenance costs, eliminate repair bills and improve comfort.

Our company is launching a promotional program, known as the House of Ease, to inform the public and increase the use of aluminum in home-building.

We have just completed a successful pilot program in Detroit. There a large builder collaborated with us in putting up a group of moderate-priced dwellings which utilize aluminum products now on the market.

Pilot House Program

These homes had aluminum shingle roofing, baked enamel aluminum siding, aluminum gutters, downspouts, windows, insulation, and ductwork for air conditioning and heating. These applications totaled 1,500 pounds per house. Quite a boost from the usual 40 pounds.

The House of Ease program is designed for the mass residential market—homes priced at $13,000 to $30,000. This represents 80 per cent of the total housing starts. If we should boost the average home to 1,500 pounds of aluminum, total demand for our metal would increase nearly 50 per cent.

The aluminum productive capacity of this country today is 38 times larger than it was 25 years ago. Despite this great growth, there has been a shortage of aluminum most of the time.

Right now the supply of aluminum is in excess of demand because of the business recession. At the same time, several new plants have gone into production in the past year.

Temporary Over-Supply

The result is a temporary oversupply, until the new markets blossom out into large-volume demand. Meanwhile, we are continuing construction of new plants.

We of the aluminum industry see many new developments on the drawing boards, and others in the pilot plants; and still others being dreamed up in the laboratories. We don't want to have shortages in the future.

Most economists believe that the national economy will double in size between 1955 and 1975. But for aluminum, our study comes up with a forecast of really astonishing growth.

While the national economy is doubling, we anticipate that the total use of aluminum will increase five-fold—from about 2 million tons to 10 million tons.

This means that the industry's 1958 productive capacity of about 2.5 million tons will have to be doubled by 1965 and redoubled ten years later.

Cook-In Pans, Cans

In the past few years you have started using food products of greatly-increased convenience, such as frozen TV dinners and cake mixes. These come in cook-in aluminum pans which you throw away after using. For this well-established use, our planners had to project the future increase, based on population growth.

Here is another example—rigid cans of aluminum. On the East Coast, Standard Oil service stations are now selling motor oil in cans made from Reynolds aluminum. They have contracted with us for 30 to 60 million of these cans.

Shaker-Cans

Aluminum cans are a brand-new use. Kraft Foods is now putting up its Parmesan cheese in aluminum shaker-cans. It has been estimated that aluminum will take over about 5 per cent of the can market in the next three to five years.

The electrical industry used 250,000 tons of aluminum in 1955. Our study indicates a consumption of over 1 million tons by 1975. This four-fold increase will be brought about by the nation's expanding power needs, increased mechanization in our homes and industries, and a further penetration of aluminum into products now made of other materials.

Oil Flow Lines

In the oil industry, our metal made significant progress in 1957. Reynolds collaborated with a builder of offshore drilling platforms in successfully introducing the first aluminum structures at Lake Maracaibo, Venezuela. The corrosive waters of the lake made aluminum preferable over other materials. Twenty of these huge platforms, each weighing 40 tons have now been built and more are on order.

The oil produced from these wells in the lake has to be carried in pipelines to the shore. Last year we were able to prove that aluminum pipelines would last indefinitely in the lake. As a result, the Creole Petroleum Company is making its first installation of 25 miles of aluminum flow lines.

Use in Transportation

The shipbuilding and shipping industries are beginning to use aluminum in some volume. Earlier it was confined to superstructures — 4 million pounds in the S.S. United States, 3 million pounds in a new aircraft carrier. Latest developments are all-aluminum tugs, crew boats and oil barges. Freedom from rust and maintenance, ease of welding and fabrication, light weight plus high strength — all make aluminum an attractive material. Aluminum plate 12 feet wide and 100 feet long is now available and should open up new applications.

All told, the use of aluminum in transportation is expected to climb from 400,000 tons in 1955 to 3,000,000 tons in 1975. This seven-fold increase will make transportation our largest single market.

Automotive Industry

A big portion of this increase will come in the automotive industry, where aluminum's future glows most brightly.

Aluminum engine blocks and

Excerpts from address by Mr. Rice, who is also vice president of Reynolds Metals Co., at a meeting of Six O'Clock Club, Minneapolis, Minn., May 20, 1958.

bumpers are under development, and work is being done on aluminum doors and rear deck covers.

Engine Blocks

An aluminum engine block in finished form would be cheaper and weigh one-third as much as cast iron. The weight of the average block — 50 pounds — would be equal to the total weight of all aluminum used in the average car today. Aluminum engine heads would follow, weighing 25-35 pounds per car.

In our study of the auto industry, we did not assume the use of aluminum brake drums until 1960. Buick, however, introduced them in 1957. Experts call the Buick air-cooled brake drum a significant advance, conservatively a 100 per cent improvement over conventional brakes.

Use Along Highways

Leaving automobiles, take a look at the nation's highways where a great deal of aluminum is now going into lighting stanchions, bridge railings and signs. They are light weight, easy to erect, maintenance-free and permanent.

In Iowa, an aluminum highway bridge soon will be erected. This 4-lane bridge, 220 feet long, will be the world's first with welded aluminum girders. We hope this project will spearhead a new use. There will be about 70,000 bridges on the new Federal highway system.

Aluminum chain link fencing is now being specified for some industrial and public utility plants, and on parkways and toll roads. Although priced above steel, no rust and little maintenance make it economical. Soon, color anodized fencing will be offered to blend in with the home or the industrial property.

Missiles and Rockets

I have mentioned many new and impending breakthroughs in aluminum applications, but have reserved for last the most glamorous current use — missiles and rockets.

In 1952, Reynolds Metals began working with the Army in its development of the medium-range Redstone missile. Our assignment was to devise means of producing the aluminum body shell or fuselage of the Redstone in volume, using available industrial tools.

Alabama Plant Set Up

We set up a plant in Alabama, not far from the Army's team of German rocket experts headed by Dr. Wernher von Braun. Starting from scratch, we assembled a group of experts, then set up a training program for workers. Men off nearby farms were turned into mechanics and technicians who could do work of the exceedingly high precision required by the Army.

In due course, the Redstone went into production, and now Army units are training to use it.

But the climax of this close cooperation of industry and the military came last January 31. On that date, the first American earth satellite, Explorer I, was thrust into orbit by the Army.

Manufacture Components

The vehicle that carried it was the big brother of the Redstone, the four-stage Jupiter-C rocket. Its first stage was a modified Redstone. My company made other important components, such as the spin launcher which sent the Explorer whirling like a bullet into its orbit.

Since then a second Explorer has gone into orbit, carried by another Jupiter-C. These Explorers have been joined by the Navy's first satellite, launched by the Vanguard rocket, also made of aluminum.

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ROLE OF COPPER AND BRASS INDUSTRIES MUST BE GEARED TO MEET EXPANDING NON-MILITARY ECONOMY

No Restrictions Expected on Manufacture of Any Product So Long as Defense Items Are Available on Time at Place They Are to Be Used

By ANTHONY A. BERTSCH, Deputy Director, Office of Industrial Mobilization, BDSA

WHERE DOES the copper and brass industry fit in a nuclear age? If all of our wars have now become so sophisticated that we can fight them with a limited impact on our basic industries, the role of copper and brass and many other metals and materials must be geared to the non-military economy; in other words, to the growth and advancement of a nation and a world and its expanding population. Perhaps no one has more succinctly stated our armaments position than Admiral Radford when he warned the National Security Industrial Association earlier this year that, "If we have to fight another global war, we are going to fight it with what we have on hand at the time."

It is possible that a complex and burdensome system of materials distribution may never again be generally imposed. Rather, as materials are needed and never ending industrial imbalances occur, your Government may be able to keep the industrial economy stable by the judicious exercise of a system of materials allocations somewhat akin to the current Defense Materials System, assuring thereby prompt fulfillment of whatever military requirements there may be.

Industrial Build-Up

It is obvious that any war, wherever it is fought, will have many disrupting effects on our industrial economy. But to minimize such disruptions we have been engaged for the last eight years in a tremendous industrial build-up. Concurrently, with the increase in our industrial capability we have stockpiled huge quantities of conventional weapons and materiel of war which would enable us to accomplish a relatively orderly transition into military production.

We who are engaged in industrial mobilization planning have little doubt of our ability to meet and overcome the effects of a limited conflict. I shall indicate why a little later. It appears likely that so long as we maintain the ability to protect ourselves and retaliate strongly in the event of an attack on the United States the possibility of a localized disturbance will increase. Our real concern regarding such localized disturbances stems from the fact that localized wars can increase the threat of direct attack on our shores.

Strategic Material Stockpiles

One of the most important activities in which the Government has engaged over the past number of years in order to prepare itself for mobilization conditions has been the accumulation of a strategic and critical materials stockpile. The over $7 billion worth of such materials in the Government's inventories could support an expanded defense and non-military industry for several years. As the recently issued Pettibone Report states, "In previous wars, time and distance helped keep hostile attack from American shores. This may no longer be true. The protection afforded previously by ocean barriers may have vanished with the advent of new weapons and the means of delivering them. Raw material consuming facilities are generally more vulnerable bombing targets than are raw material producing facilities and inventories. This lessens the probability of serious material shortage problems in nuclear war."

New Concept

It follows from the above statement that because of this, the need for strategic and critical materials would be greater in a limited war or in an economic or political conflict than in a nuclear war. This is a new concept that has a vital effect on our mobilization preparedness measures.

In another section the Pettibone Report states that, "In a limited war, and in any intensification of economic and political warfare, it is important that the industrial economies of the United States and the other nations of the free world continue to operate at high levels. In the event of a limited war, this country would undoubtedly embark upon additional preparation to meet the possibility of general war. There would also be a need to expand production to replenish military inventories. It would be most desirable to be able to carry out these defense programs with minimum disruption of the normal industrial economy. While there are great possibilities for expanding production of manufactured articles by the full utilization of existing facilities, this would require increased supplies of materials. In a limited war, as well as in economic and political warfare, there could be substantial interference with production and movement of offshore supplies important to the United States and its allies. In such event, stockpiles would be generally of great value."

Impact on Copper Industry

Let us consider for a moment the impact of a limited war on the copper and brass industry and return later to some consideration of our activities after an attack on the United States. I have mentioned before the stockpiles of conventional arms we have built up over the past decade and the changes in weapons and weapons systems which have forced us to revise our materials requirements. I have not as yet mentioned what such changes appear to mean to a mobilized industrial economy.

A mobilization plan means meeting defense needs with a minimum of disruption to the national economy, by imposing only such restrictions as are absolutely needed, avoiding unwarranted dislocation of the labor force, or the unnecessary and unwise dissipation of the available facilities, materials and supplies. Therefore, if it is possible to meet military needs without the imposition of strict limitation or conservation orders restricting the use of material for non-military purposes, we are left in the position of assuring ourselves of a continued high

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Excerpts from address at 36th annual conference of the Copper and Brass Research Association, Hot Springs, Va., May 14, 1958.

rate of civilian goods production and non-military construction.

If we have learned anything at all during the past two wars in the control of our national industrial economy, it has been clearly demonstrated that restrictions on 170 million people are not and will not be imposed merely for the sake of control itself. As far as the copper and brass mill industry as well as other industries are concerned, the leading non-military uses of the products will be maintained so long as the material, manpower and facilities are not needed to fight, to shoot and to win. The military establishment does not expect civilian industrial controllers to restrict the manufacture of any product so long as the defense items are available on time and in the place where they can be used. Therefore, with an expanding economy and a tremendously increasing population, the need for motor vehicles, for electrical equipment, for consumer durable goods and for all types of building materials and construction continues unabated if we are to maintain an ever increasing standard of living.

Total Mobilization Needs

The total requirements of the total mobilization program for a limited war are still fairly indefinite and certainly are ever changing. All of us are aware, for example, of the movement of arms from bullets to missiles and a movement in this direction indicates the use of many metals in less than the previously known volume quantity. For example, one Redstone missile uses approximately 775 pounds of copper wire. While this may be reasonably impressive on a unit basis, the total volume to meet planned production of the missile represents a relatively small impact on your industry. The primary use of copper in the missile program relates to the electrical components. Beryllium copper is used in both the electronic and mechanical components. The copper base alloys are limited to bearings. The ever growing missile program will undoubtedly result in an increased demand for special types of wire.

Full Utilization of Industry

As we see it, our preparations for a limited war must be designed to assure the full utilization of American industry, to assure full employment and to achieve the total progress upon which the long term benefit to the nation will depend.

Housing Program

Certainly the nuclear age will not diminish or affect the need for a housing program to shelter the millions added to our population each year; or the need for a school construction program to care for the increasing numbers of our youth; or the suburbanization of the population which places an ever increasing reliance on methods of affording us mobility; or the home-making and labor saving devices which increase with the vast expansion in the generation, availability and use of electricity. This is the challenge to your industry — a challenge to be met hand in hand with the forward progress of America.

Survival Preparations

Let us examine what is being done to prepare the nation to survive the results of a nuclear attack on our shores. The Government's actions are at the moment proceeding down rather well defined paths — paths which may be subjected to many detours en route, but which are all designed to guide the nation toward national survival. We must recognize at the outset that under attack conditions the conventional methods of controlling our industrial resources cannot be expected to operate effectively.

Central National Control

The problems of human and community survival, transportation and communications interruptions may make central national control impossible for an indefinite period. Recognizing the probability of failure of centralized control we are preparing to arm industry with the tools for doing the job itself. These tools, which will be made available to industry as we move along in our mobilization planning, will afford you in industry general knowledge and guidance of what is expected from industry to assure national survival and rehabilitation.

Executive Reserve Program

One of the most important steps in the direction of industrial control at the level of industry itself, is the establishment of our executive reserve program. Through our team of 750 executive reservists from industry, a number which we plan to double in the near future, we hope to be able to perform effective decentralized operations for an indefinite period of time. The executive reservists must be ready to perform as an industry-government team on a regional and local basis and they will be armed with authority, knowledge and facts which will enable them to deal with the serious problems of national recovery. Our concentration on the establishment of a large and adequate executive reserve is the reflection of our judgment, that under post-attack conditions the real progress in industrial survival and rehabilitation will come from industry itself—that is from those knowledgeable people who know what is wanted and how it can be obtained and produced.

Supply Chain

We are engaged also in a major effort designed to measure the ability of our nation's industry to actually produce after attack as distinguished from a simple determination or measure of the remaining production facilities available after attack. Early in our studies we recognized that the physical damage to any one facility

(Continued on Page 13)

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U. K. COPPER MARKET SENTIMENT IMPROVES ON U. S. PRODUCER CUTBACKS AND HIGHER SMELTER PRICES

Russia Offering Tin But Buffer Stock Purchases Have Stabilizing Influence; Lead Prices Lose Further Ground; Zinc Continues Easy

June 3, 1958

By L. H. TARRING
London, England

ALTHOUGH the copper market reacted surprisingly little to the long drawn out strike at the big Chuquicamata mine in Chile, considering the already tight supply position of electrolytic copper in Europe, since the strike has ended sentiment with regard to copper seems to have taken a definite turn for the better. One factor which may have held sentiment in check, for a time at any rate, was the French political crisis over Algeria and although this led to the temporary suspension of French imports, the acceptance of De Gaulle with special powers has gone a long way to remove apprehensions on this score.

More important, of course, is the rather more cheerful news from the United States recently, coupled with the readiness with which custom smelters there have been advancing their price on any improvement on the London market. Indeed, the advance in custom smelters' quotations in the last few weeks has at times appeared to give the lead to London. The further cutbacks announced by Phelps Dodge and Anaconda have also helped sentiment, being taken as a clear indication that U. S. primary producers are prepared to go to considerable lengths to maintain a minimum price level of 25 cents.

The fact that the U. S. Administration has now written into its subsidy proposals a floor price of 24 cents is also helping sentiment. Prior to this it had been feared here that such a policy, if adopted by Congress, might easily have had a depressing effect on the world market situation.

Chile Asks UN's Aid

The recent period of depressed copper prices has, not surprisingly, caused a good deal of attention to be directed towards the possibility of an international commodity agreement for copper, but although Chile has asked the United Nations to take urgent steps in this direction, there seems to be very little support for the idea in other sections of the industry itself. Indeed, at a meeting of the International Wrought Non-Ferrous Metals Council in London in May, at which Canadian, Rhodesian, Belgium and South African producers were represented, it was decided that the long term interests of copper could best be served by leaving the industry free to look after its own affairs rather than have imposed on it any form of international commodity agreement.

As neither the American nor the British Governments appear to have much liking for such arrangements, generally speaking, it may perhaps be regarded as highly unlikely that anything definite will be done, particularly now prices have shown some signs of recovery.

Russian Copper Wire Orders

It now appears that total Russian orders for copper wire in the U. K. this year will be about 50,000 tons, or perhaps 10,000 tons more than 1957 — subject to the Government providing the necessary export licenses for the later months of the year.

Meanwhile, in the last month or two, China has been quite a big buyer of copper wire in Europe. The biggest volume of orders has so far been placed on the Continent but there is a possibility that further orders will be placed for the second half of the year in this country.

So far this year, U. K. output of wire has been lower than in the corresponding period of 1957 and the chairman of the big British Insulated Callender's Cables group in his annual statement suggested that in the short-term the prospects for expansion in the cable business were not very bright. One cheering item of news, however, is that the British Post Office is to spend some £35 million on improving the long distance telephone service. While this is likely to go mainly on equipment rather than transmission lines, it should, nevertheless absorb a useful quantity of copper.

Despite a renewed statement by the president of Anaconda regarding the running down of consumers' inventories in the United States, it is noted here that total fabricator stocks in America are fully as large as they were a year ago when deliveries were running at a very much higher level. Until or unless, deliveries of semis in America show a definite upswing, bullishness on this side of the Atlantic is likely to be somewhat restrained, especially as the holiday months are approaching. However, there seems to be a feeling that the worst is over.

Australian Subsidy

It is, perhaps of interest to record that the Australian Government has decided to help copper producers in that country by granting a subsidy of £A45 per ton although it is believed that Mount Isa will not qualify for the subsidy, which is dependent on the rate of earnings.

Confidence Lacking in Tin

It can hardly be said that the behavior of the tin market in recent weeks has been such as to generate much confidence. Despite a welcome

U. K. COPPER STATISTICS

British Bureau of Non-Ferrous Metal Statistics reports that at the end of March stocks of copper in the U. K. amounted to 75,410 refined and 18,920 tons blister against 69,286 tons and 19,861 tons respectively at the end of February. Production of refined copper totaled 14,943 tons — 8,535 tons primary and 6,408 tons secondary against a total of 18,094 tons the previous month.

Full consumption details are given below.

	Long Tons — Gross Output		
Product			3 mos. ending
Unalloyed Copper Products	March 1958	—31st March— 1957	1958
Wire (1)	21,450	72,736	64,696
Rods, bars & sections	1,850	4,383	5,321
Sheet, strip & plate	4,784	15,094	14,695
Tubes	4,757	14,121	14,835
Castings & misc.	650	1,950	1,950
Alloyed Copper Products			
Wire	1,474	4,492	4,361
Rods, bars & sections	10,693	30,429	31,731
Sheet, strip & plate	7,642	24,081	23,549
Tubes	1,843	5,779	5,989
Castings & misc.	6,256	20,036	19,230
Copper sulphate	2,337	13,110	7,948
Total all products	63,736	206,211	194,305
Copper content of output	53,071	169,602	161,245
Consumption of refined copper (2)	41,539	136,786	125,883
Consumption of copper & alloy scrap (3) copper content)	11,532	32,816	35,362

Notes:—(1) Consumption of H. C. copper and cadmium copper wire rods for wire and production of wire rods for export.
(2) Virgin and secondary refined copper.
(3) Consumption of copper in scrap is obtained by the difference between copper content of output and consumption of refined copper, and should be considered over a period since monthly figures of scrap consumption are affected by variations in the amount of work in progress.

AVERAGE BRITISH PRICES FOR COPPER, TIN, LEAD, ZINC

(Per Long Ton)

Mean of Bid and Asked Cash Quotation at Close of Morning Session on London Metal Exchange

	COPPER			TIN			LEAD		ZINC	
	Cash	3 Months	Settlement	Cash	3 Months	Settlement	Current Month	3rd Following	Current Month	3rd Following
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1954 Averages	248 17 11	239 17 7	249 0 11	719 8 11	709 17 7	720 6 7	98 8 12	94 7 4	78 5 4	77 16 11
1955 Averages	351 14 11	341 0 3	352 5 6	740 2 12	736 12 11	740 12 8	105 17 3	105 9 6	90 13 4	89 12 3
1956 Averages	328 14 5	324 13 1	329 1 8	787 14 9	774 7 7	788 13 3	116 6 5	114 8 9	97 14 3	95 3 7
1957										
January	265 17 11	264 14 4	266 3 2	789 3 2	771 10 5	789 16 4	116 5 1	114 10 8	103 5 1	98 13 8
February	245 11 2	244 2 0	245 16 3	770 16 9	752 9 6	771 8 6	113 3 0	112 6 11	99 8 11	96 17 0
March	239 10 11	239 2 9	239 14 6	770 14 6	756 8 7	771 7 2	113 2 1	112 0 11	96 12 3	94 15 9
April	241 19 2	242 15 9	242 2 0	774 4 9	768 7 6	774 17 6	111 17 5	111 14 1	98 7 6	94 13 5
May	237 17 5	238 1 2	238 0 3	765 8 1	763 8 6	765 15 3	99 9 3	99 16 1	85 15 7	82 8 3
June	227 2 8	228 16 2	227 5 9	762 10 0	759 14 9	762 16 10	91 13 9	91 19 9	74 6 1	73 16 4
July	217 10 12	219 11 9	217 14 9	753 2 8	750 3 8	753 13 1	90 12 3	91 4 11	75 3 1	73 14 11
August	208 12 3	210 12 7	208 15 9	740 0 9	748 18 1	740 6 8	91 14 6	92 0 3	73 17 10	73 13 9
September	193 18 2	197 5 1	194 3 4	739 13 7	739 16 11	740 0 11	89 16 9	90 9 1	73 1 9	73 7 5
October	186 9 8	190 0 9	186 14 7	731 12 2	728 15 8	731 17 5	85 18 1	86 10 1	69 3 7	69 4 4
November	187 18 7	191 17 9	188 3 4	730 5 3	710 12 7	730 10 6	83 3 4	83 6 2	67 10 6	67 1 3
December	191 8 8	185 14 5	181 12 0	730 11 3	728 11 3	730 16 6	73 4 3	73 18 2	62 15 11	62 19 2
1957 Averages	219 8 10	221 0 3	219 12 10	754 15 4	747 10 10	755 3 11	96 12 9	96 13 2	81 11 7	80 1 1
1958										
January	171 7 5	174 0 5	171 10 11	730 15 5	725 0 3	731 0 5	72 3 4	72 10 11	62 11 4	62 3 7
February	162 17 9	164 2 11	163 0 9	731 11 0	732 2 9	731 17 6	74 3 7	74 0 6	63 17 2	63 10 11
March	170 2 9	171 4 5	170 5 11	731 5 9	735 13 1	731 12 5	74 15 9	74 11 3	63 9 9	63 11 2
April	175 12 0	176 18 6	175 15 0	731 0 3	729 18 6	731 7 6	72 17 5	73 0 4	62 7 6	62 11 7
May	178 15 11	180 15 1	178 19 1	730 15 11	733 19 6	731 1 5	72 2 9	72 9 6	61 17 1	62 5 3

improvement in the volume of American consumer demand, notably from the tinplate industry, prices of cash tin have failed to move from the Buffer Stock minimum support level. Indeed, with a fair amount of cash tin offered on the open market from time to time, a good deal of which is believed to be of Russian origin, prices would certainly have gone lower but for the stabilizing effect of the Buffer Stock purchases.

Buying for Early Delivery

An interesting feature has been the fact that American buying for the most part has been for early delivery, and indeed a good deal is believed to have been satisfied by sales of Straits tin from stock in the U. K. These stocks are now much reduced and if U. S. demand persists — as it might well do in view of the long period of abstention from the market by U. S. buyers — the long awaited upturn in prices might yet be seen. However, with Banka tin now emerging on the American market from the Texas City smelter and with sales of Chinese tin in the East, most market operators are still preserving a rather cautious attitude although the persistence of the contango suggests that earlier apprehensions regarding the ability of the International Tin Agreement to survive have been modified.

At one time the Tin Mines Association in Thailand was reported to be pressing its Government to withdraw from the International Tin Council owing to dissatisfaction with the amount of the increase in Thailand's export quota at the April meeting, but this attitude was discouraged by the Government and the Association has subsequently withdrawn its request.

Probably the best augury for the success of the Tin Agreement is the fact that all the producing signatories have now very large sums of money at stake in the Buffer Stock and will probably be prepared to go to considerable lengths to protect this investment.

U. K. LEAD STATISTICS

The British Bureau of Non-Ferrous Metal Statistics reports that stocks of lead in the U. K. at the end of March amounted to 40,547 tons (30,413 tons imported virgin and 10,134 tons English refined) compared with February's figure of 47,738 tons. Production totaled 7,448 tons for the month against February's figure of 7,066 tons. Full consumption details are given below:

	Long Tons — 3 mos. — Mar. 1958	Jan.-Mar. 1957	Jan.-Mar. 1958
Cables	9,096	29,055	27,545
Batteries — as metal	2,776	7,252	7,758
Battery oxides	2,684	6,435	7,403
Tetraethyl lead	1,790	5,330	5,086
Other oxides and compounds	3,388	6,269	6,216
White lead	744	2,283	2,241
Shot	376	1,196	1,134
Sheet & pipe	5,122	17,100	15,984
Foil and collapsible tubes	402	1,216	1,174
Other rolled & extruded	464	1,704	1,445
Solder	1,221	3,199	3,444
Alloys	1,591	4,225	4,543
Miscellaneous uses	1,059	3,053	3,202
Total consumption	29,713	88,317	87,175
of which:			
Imported virgin lead	14,485	41,144	44,757
English refined	6,987	21,058	19,892
Scrap including remelted	8,241	26,115	22,526

U. K. TIN STATISTICS

The British Bureau of Non-Ferrous Metal Statistics tin consumption figures are given below. Figures for production and stocks were not available.

	Long Tons — 3 mos. ending Mar. 1958	31st Mar. 1957	31st Mar. 1958
Trade			
Tinplate	693	3,107	2,191
Tinning:			
Copper wire	55	134	148
Steel wire	9	24	23
Other	60	180	186
Total	124	338	357
Solder	144	542	443
Alloys:			
Whitemetal	228	698	704
Bronze & gunmetal	198	651	618
Other	35	98	109
Total	461	1,447	1,431
Wrought tin (1)			
Foil & sheets	23	83	75
Collapsible tubes	16	87	71
Pipes, wire & capsules	4	20	14
Total	43	190	160
Chemicals (2)	96	295	263
Other uses (3)	5	29	21
Total all trades	1,566	5,948	4,866

Notes — (1) Includes Compo and "B" metal. (2) Mainly tin oxide. (3) Mainly powder.

Lead Prices Lose Ground

Practically the only development of importance in connection with lead during the past month has been the official intimation that U. S. Government stockpiling has now come to an end. This was, of course, quite in accordance with expectations and in consequence its impact on the open market here was limited. Nevertheless, it did nothing to bolster up prices, which over the past month have lost a little ground helped by the reduction to 11 cents in the U. S. price.

The low level of quotations is having its effect on production in a number of directions, including some of the biggest Australian mines which are currently producing at a substantially lower rate than a year ago. Poor

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U. K. ZINC STATISTICS

According to the British Bureau of Non-Ferrous Metal Statistics stocks of zinc in the U. K. at the end of March amounted to 46,608 tons, fractionally less than the 46,662 tons in stock at the end of February. Production was at the rate of 6,831 tons—rather more than for January or February, when the figures were 6,460 tons and 5,932 tons. Full consumption details are given below:

	Long Tons — 31st March — Mar. 1958	Jan.-Mar. 1957	Jan.-Mar. 1958
Trade			
Brass	8,865	24,828	25,208
Galvanizing	6,966	28,543	21,795
of which: General	2,722	8,833	8,218
Sheet	1,570	10,192	4,780
Wire	1,903	5,559	5,499
Tube	771	3,959	3,298
Rolled zinc	1,962	6,301	6,085
Zinc oxide	2,493	6,930	7,501
Zinc diecasting & forming alloy	4,754	9,790	12,896
Zinc dust	1,003	3,190	2,660
Miscellaneous uses	924	3,003	2,846
Total all trades	26,967	82,585	78,991
of which:			
Slab zinc			
High purity (99.99%)	5,148	10,999	14,303
Electrolytic & High Grade (99.95%)	5,096	14,899	15,635
G.O.B. Prime Western & debased	8,978	33,765	27,887
Other virgin material	257	739	850
Remelted zinc	407	1,779	1,239
Scrap — (Zinc content)			
Zinc metal, alloys & residues	2,572	9,008	8,149
Brass & other copper alloys	4,509	11,396	10,928

British Metal Markets

(Continued from Page 12)

prices have also resulted in the closing of one of the few British mine operations at Wanlockhead, where the Lowland Lead Mines (a subsidiary of the Siamese Tin Syndicate) has put its property on a care and maintenance basis. This leaves only one lead mine operating in this country.

U. K. Consumption Steady

Meanwhile, actual consumption in this country jogs along fairly steadily and the same may be said of the Continent, although the French crisis has not helped matters. Western Germany is showing a somewhat less bullish atmosphere than for some years, but the actual level of industrial activity there has levelled off rather than receded.

The market here is naturally awaiting with interest the reaction of Congress to the U. S. Administration's subsidy proposals, particularly now that a floor price has been written into them, thus removing at any rate one of the objections to these proposals voiced by the pro-tariff domestic mining industry.

Zinc Depressed

After receding again during May to practically the lowest level seen since 1949, zinc prices have rallied marginally but the general aspect of the market still leaves much to be desired. The depressed price level continues to exert its influence on production, however, for not only has it caused further cutbacks in the U. S. A. but, as in the case of lead, has also resulted in a sharply reduced Australian production.

Probably no significant recovery in this market can be expected in the immediate future and certainly none is expected here until it is known whether Congress will accept the U. S. Administration's stabilization program in lieu of higher tariffs and/or import quotas.

Time to Work Off Stocks

Even if one assumes that mine output has now been reduced to somewhere around actual industrial requirements — which may still be a somewhat hopeful assumption — it may well take some time for the accumulated stocks of concentrates to be worked off. At the consuming end of the industry, galvanized sheet makers here are still very slack and the one really bright spot, the motor car trade, was temporarily slowed down by a strike at a leading car body building plant. This, however, is now over and as far as can be seen U. K. car production is likely to continue at a good level for at any rate some months to come, with consequential benefit to the zinc alloy die casting and brass industries. At the time of writing the London dock strike has caused some metal destined for this country to be diverted to the Continent.

Copper and Brass Industries' Role Must Be Geared to Meet an Expanding Non-Military Economy

(Continued from Page 10)

may not be the only controlling factor in the resumption of production. Extensive national damage, with its destruction of the intricate industrial relationships in the supply chain and the production process appears to be the important factor in post-attack production.

This interruption of the vertical chain in the production process can make an undamaged plant useless. It would be prettey hard to make an electric motor without wire. For example, some of the case studies we have already undertaken have given us a more realistic picture of post-attack conditions and have caused us to conclude that without tremendous pre-attack action, only limited reliance can be placed on the ability of industry to produce the products needed in a post-attack period in quantity within any reasonable time.

Essential Survival Items

You may have heard of the intensive efforts of the Government in the identification of those items considered essential to the maintenance of life in the event of an attack on the United States. We in the Department of Commerce are now engaged in conducting national surveys of these survival type items. Such surveys will afford us for the first time information concerning current production, manufacturers' inventories of finished goods, production capacity and run-out production, that is production possible from materials and components customarily on hand. We propose, in addition, to conduct extensive surveys of wholesale and retail inventories of the survival items, in order to get a complete picture of the availability of such items under any possible circumstances. Against the information obtained by these surveys, the Government's National Damage Assessment Center will run various attack patterns and match post-attack requirements developed by the Federal Civil Defense Administration. The total information will enable us to know the extent to which post-attack needs can be met and will form a basis for decision as to what remedies can be undertaken to meet short supply situations.

While currently the Survival Item List, being made up of end items manufactured for immediate use, contains no specific copper or brass mill items as such, there are numerous items on the list in which brass and wire mill products are components of the items listed. The Survival Item List is a dynamic one and as studies proceed, many new items of the survival type will undoubtedly be added.

Restoration of Production

Finally, I believe we should consider for a moment a problem which is of great concern to all of American industry, that is the problem of continuity and restoration of production following a nuclear attack. We in the Department of Commerce have done considerable work in this field, especially with respect to the major production units of the nation which appear on our Critical Industrial Facilities List. We have stressed over the past few years in the continuity of production program, primarily the area of management and records protection. Obviously, these are only two of the many important steps vital to the restoration of production after attack. Many other equally important steps in this program have not been undertaken but a review of the entire Federal Government's participation in this program is being made at the present time. This review has as its objective the extension of the program to include protection to all elements of the production unit, including the preservation of the labor force. Private industrial action to help in the solution of this problem is dependent upon the expenditure of private funds which are not always available for a purpose such as this, despite the obviously important objectives of the program.

United States Duties on Principal Ore and Metal Imports

(Including Revisions in Effect June 30, 1957, Under Geneva Agreements)

(Quantities Are in Pounds Unless Otherwise Stated; n.s.p.f. Stands for "Not Specially Provided For.")

COPPER

NOTE — The excise tax of 4c a pound on copper (which was reduced to 2c a pound by the Geneva Trade Agreement) was suspended in April, 1947, until March 31, 1949, and on expiration it was further suspended until June 30, 1950. The tax was reimposed on July 1, 1950. It was suspended again on May 22, 1951, retroactive to April 1, 1951, and until February 15, 1953, and again until June 30, 1954. Suspension further extended to June 30, 1955, and again until June 30, 1958. If import tax is restored, the 1956 Geneva Agreement provides for 5% reductions effective on June 30 of 1956, 1957 and 1958, provided the price is above 24c; if the price is below 24c the 2c tax would prevail.

Copper ore and concentrates, usable as flux, etc., copper content	free
Copper ore and concentrates, product of Cuba and Philippines, copper content	free
Copper ore and concentrates, copper content	free
Regulus, black, or coarse copper, and cement copper, copper content	free
Unrefined black, blister, and converter copper in pigs or converter bars, copper content	free
Refined copper in ingots, plates or bars, copper content	free
Copper rolls, rods or sheets	**1¼c lb.**
Copper seamless tubes and tubing	3½c lb.
Copper plain wire	12½%
Copper brazed tubes†	**4.90c lb.**
Old and scrap copper, fit only for remanufacture; and scale and clippings, copper content	free

BRASS

Brass rods, sheets, plates, bars, strips, Muntz or yellow metal sheets, sheathing, bolts, piston rods, shafting and bronze rods, tubes and sheets	2c lb.
Brass tubes and tubing, seamless	2c lb.
Brass tubes, brazed, angles and channels	6c lb.
Brass and bronze wire	12½%

LEAD

NOTE — Import duties on lead-bearing ores, flue dust, and mattes of all kinds, lead bullion or base bullion, lead in pigs and bars, lead dross, reclaimed lead and antimonial lead were suspended February 12, 1952, and reimposed on June 26, 1952. Lead scrap duty was reimposed July 1, 1952.

Lead-bearing ores and mattes, n. s. p. f., lead content	¾c lb.
Bullion or base bullion, lead content	1 1/16c lb.
Pigs and bars, lead content	1 1/16c lb.
Reclaimed, scrap, dross, lead content	1 1/16c lb.
Babbitt metal and solder, lead content	1 1/16c lb.
Pipe, sheets, shot, glaziers' lead, and wire	1 5/16c lb.
Type metal and antimonial lead, lead content	1 1/16c lb.
White lead	1.05c lb.
Litharge	1¼c lb.
Red lead	15/16c lb.
Orange mineral	1c lb.

ZINC

NOTE — Import duties on zinc-bearing ores, and on zinc in blocks, pigs and slabs were suspended February 12, 1952, and reimposed on July 24, 1952. Tax on old zinc and dross and skimmings reimposed July 1, 1953.

Zinc-bearing ores, except pyrites containing not more than 3% zinc, zinc content	6/10c lb.
Zinc contained in zinc-bearing ores, n. e. s., not recoverable, zinc content	6/10c lb.
Zinc, old and worn out, fit only for remanufacture	¾c lb.
Dross and skimmings	**¾c lb.**
Zinc in blocks, pigs or slabs	**7/10c lb.**
Zinc in sheets	**1c lb.**
Zinc sheets, plated with nickel or other base metal, or solutions	**1⅛c lb.**
Zinc dust	7/10c lb.
Zinc die-casting alloys	12½%
Zinc oxide and leaded zinc oxides containing not more than 25% lead, dry	3/5c lb.
ground in or mixed with oil or water	1c lb.

MISCELLANEOUS METALS AND ORES

Aluminum, metal and alloys, crude, except alloys elsewhere provided for†	1.30c lb.
Aluminum scrap	free
Aluminum plates, sheets, bars, rods, circles, squares, etc.†	2.70c lb.
Antimony ore, antimony content	free
Antimony metal and regulus	2c lb.
Antimony needle or liquidated	¼c lb.
Antimony oxide	1c lb.
Antimony sulphides	½c lb. & 12½%
Arsenic, metallic†	**2.70c lb.**
Arsenious acid or white arsenic	free
Bauxite, crude*	**free**
Bauxite, refined**	¼c lb.
Bismuth	1⅞%
Bismuth salts and compounds	35%
Beryllium metal†	**22½%**
Beryllium ore	free
Cadmium	3¾c lb.
Cadmium flue dust, cadmium content	free
Chrome ore or chromite	free
Chrome or chromium metal†	**11%**
Cobalt metal	free
Cobalt ore and concentrates, cobalt content	free
Magnesium, metallic†	**14.30c lb.**
Magnesium powder, sheets, wire†	**18c lb. & 9½%**
Magnesium alloys†	20c & 10%
Magnesium scrap	free
Manganese ores, containing over 10% manganese, manganese content	¼c lb., except Cuba, free
Molybdenum ore or concentrates, molybdenum content†	31½c lb.
Nickel ore, matte and oxide	free
Nickel and alloys, nickel chief value, n. s. p. f., in pigs, ingots, shot, cubes, grains, cathodes, or similar forms	1¼c lb.
Nickel, bars, rods, plates, sheets, castings, strips, wire or electrodes	12½%
Nickel scrap	free
Nickel tubes, tubing	6¼%
(if cold rolled, drawn or worked — 2½% extra)	
Platinum, grain, nuggets, sponge and scrap, oz. troy	free
Platinum in ingots, bars, sheets, or plates, not less than ⅛ in. thick, oz. troy	free
Platinum, ores, platinum content, oz. troy	free
Quicksilver or mercury	25c lb.
Selenium and salts	free
Tantalum	12½%
Tin ore, cassiterite, and black oxide of tin, tin content	free
Tin in bars, blocks, pigs, grain, granulated, and scrap, and alloys, chief value tin, n. s. p. f.	free
Tungsten ore or concentrates, tungsten content	50c lb.

***Crude bauxite import duty suspended to July 15, 1958. **Under Public Law 25 alumina imported for use in aluminum production is free for entries from July 17, 1956 to July 16, 1958. †Tariff to be reduced 5% on June 30, 1958, under Geneva Agreement which expires on June 30, 1959.**

MULTIPLE DOMESTIC COPPER PRICES: PRODUCERS AT 25 TO 26½c POUND; SMELTERS RECEDE 1c TO 25½c

Brass, Bronze Ingots Advance 1c Lb.; Lead Recovers to 11½c Lb.; Zinc Unchanged; Tin Fluctuates in Narrow Range; Platinum Weakens

June 18, 1958

COPPER created most of the excitement in the metal market during the month in review. Sparked by the Government's plan to purchase 150,000 tons of copper for the stockpile at a market price not to exceed 27.50c a pound, one large primary producer and all custom smelters on June 17 had increased their electrolytic copper quotations to 26.50c a pound. The two other major primary producers had as yet not taken any action, so that on June 17 the copper price ranged from 25.00 to 26.50c a pound delivered.

Lead advanced 0.50c on June 18 to 11.50c a pound New York, recovering from the 11.00c level it had dropped to on June 3, following a 0.50c reduction. Prime Western zinc was unchanged at 10.00c a pound East St. Louis. Aluminum was steady at 26.10c a pound f.o.b. for the 30-pound, 99½ per cent primary aluminum ingot. Spot Straits tin at New York was quoted at 94.875c a pound on June 17, compared with the last quotation in this space of 95.00c for May 8.

Smelter Copper Advances

The custom smelter electrolytic copper price was the first to react sharply to the Government's announcement it planned to buy copper for the stockpile. (See Washington Report on page 5 in this issue.) Actually, the price had begun to move up prior to the announcement, with smelters booking good-sized orders. On June 11, following the announcement, the smelter electro quotation advanced to 26.00c a pound (in two stages of 0.50c each time.) At the 26.00c level, smelter business tapered off a bit but they already had good orders on their books and were not anxious to liquidate the copper stocks they had accumulated at higher price levels, particularly in view of the feeling that the quotation would go to 27.50c as a result of the Government plan.

Anaconda Raises Price

On June 17, Anaconda increased its electrolytic copper quotation, in standard shapes, to 26.50c a pound delivered in the U. S. This represented a boost of 1.50c a pound from the 25.00c level to which the company had adhered since the middle of January, 1958. Custom smelters the same day increased their electro quotations to 26.50c, a rise of 0.50c, to bring their price in line with Anaconda's.

Anaconda's price action came somewhat as a surprise. It had been anticipated that producers would wait and see what progress the Government's plan to buy 150,000 tons of copper makes in Congress. Legislation has to be enacted and appropriations provided if the plan is to be executed.

Whether the other two large primary copper producers will advance their price will depend in part on the reaction of their customers. The fabricators have experienced an improvement in demand for fabricated products, and this was attributed to buying for inventory rebuilding rather than as a result of any marked improvement in their business. Consequently, at this time, the producers' quotation ranges from 25.00 to 26.50c a pound, with custom smelters at the high side of the range.

Earlier, on June 3, leading fabricators reduced their distributor prices for the ½-inch and ¾-inch regular red brass tubing, in 12 and 20-foot lengths and in quantities of 2,000 feet or pounds or more, about 20%, or to 40.03c per foot for the ½-inch size and to 52.20c per foot for the ¾-inch size. The action was said to have been taken because of keen competition from imported material.

MULTIPLE COPPER PRICES

Multiple copper prices prevailed in the U. S. on June 24. Anaconda maintained its 26.50c pound quotation established on June 17 although its two fabricating divisions sold their products on a basis of copper at 25.00c; the two other major primary producers continued to quote 25.00c a pound. The custom smelter quotation, which moved up to 26.50c on June 17, dropped 1.00c to 25.50c a pound on June 23. Smelters on June 24 were buying scrap copper on the basis of 20.50c a pound for No. 2 heavy copper and wire.

Custom smelters on June 17 increased their scrap copper buying prices 0.25c a pound, to a basis of 21.25c a pound for No. 2 heavy copper and wire. Smelters, however, indicated they were getting little scrap at the higher level. Dealers were not inclined to sell scrap that they have been carrying for some time, especially when it is expected that as soon as Congress passes the necessary legislation, the Government will begin buying copper. When that happens the electro quotation is expected to go to 27.50c a pound.

Brass Ingots Raised 1c

Brass and bronze ingot selling prices were increased 1.00c a pound across-the-board on June 11. The increase reflected higher prices ingot makers were paying for scrap copper and brass. Previously, ingot prices were raised 0.50c to 1.25c a pound on June 3.

Foreign Prices Advance

Foreign copper prices advanced on the news the U. S. Government planned to buy copper. On June 18 the London Metal Exchange quotation zoomed to £204 5s, equivalent to 25.53c a pound.

The large Belgian porducer, Union Miniere du Haut Katanga, on June 18 raised its price 0.90c a pound to 25.85c a pound Antwerp or c.i.f. New York. The French agency GIRM, which buys copper in the world market and then resells it to French fabricators, increased its price from 24.38c a pound f.a.s. New York to 25.68c a pound f.a.s. New York on June 12.

May Copper Statistics

Curtailment in output, even though the full effect has not as yet been felt, brought about a closer balance between U. S. copper production and deliveries in May. At the same time, there was only a slight increase in the refined stocks of copper carried by domestic producers

May refined copper statistics follow in net tons, with the April totals in parentheses: production, 115,978 (120,467); deliveries to fabricators, 78,631 (81,930); stocks end of period, 253,463 (251,099).

Lead Recovers to 11½c N. Y.

The lead price on June 18 rose 0.50c to a basis of 11.50c a pound New York, recovering from the 11.00c level to which it had dropped on June 3 following a reduction of 0.50c. The June 18 rise came somewhat as a surprise in spite of the sharp uptrend on the LME which brought the price in London above the domestic parity and despite the speculative activity on the Commodity Exchange. Lead demand, which had been improving of late, reached such momentum on the 18th that sellers felt it necessary to raise their prices. Lead on the Commodity Exchange on the 18th sold at above 12.00c a pound, and producers were exercising extreme caution in making sales so that lead sold to consumers would not be resold on Comex.

Speculators on LME and on Comex appeared to take it for granted that the U. S. Government will bolster the lead and also the zinc industries either through the Seaton subsidy plan or a resumption of stockpiling or a combination of both.

Influenced by these developments lead consumers were placing orders now that they probably would have placed next month.

Zinc Demand Improves

Domestic zinc producers experienced moderate improvement in the consuming demand for their metal. This was attributed to the uptrend in price on the LME and to activity on the Commodity Exchange where speculative buying sent prices there to higher levels.

Some factors in the lead and zinc

industry were of the opinion that the Government could give the industry immediate relief without waiting for Congressional legislation, by easing the barter restrictions. Congress would not have to appropriate additional funds for stockpiling, and a resumption of the barter program would prove helpful to foreign producers whom our Government also wants to assist. The only drawback to bartering domestic surplus farm products for lead and zinc of foreign origin is the opposition on the part of those countries whose own farm products suffered in international trade as a result of U. S. barter deals.

Price cutting among producers of zinc die casting alloys has become so serious that several large factors in the industry discontinued making public their quotations on the ground that they served as a target for others to shoot at. One Midwestern producer, however, continued to quote prices. Price concessions of up to 0.50c a pound are reported to have become quite general, especially on the part of those makers who are able to buy Special High Grade zinc at below the established premiums. Special High Grade of foreign origin is reported to have played an important role in making possible the price cuts in the alloys.

May Zinc Statistics

Zinc, from a statistical viewpoint, left much to be desired in May. Unsold stocks were the largest in about 12 years, the Government took no zinc during the month for the stockpile, production showed little change, and domestic shipments only showed a slight gain over April.

May statistics for all grades of zinc, in tons, follow with the April totals in parentheses: production, 71,018 (70,214); shipments to domestic consumers, 51,390 (46,598); total shipments to all destinations, 51,519 (52,684); stocks at end of month, 240,670 (221,171).

Tin Fluctuates

Spot Straits tin at New York on June 17 was quoted at 94.875c a pound. The last previous quotation noted here was 95.00c for May 8. During the May 8-June 17 period, the spread between the high and the low was never more than 0.75c a pound.

The high of 95.00c was registered on May 8, May 15 and on June 9; the low of 94.25c occurred on June 19.

Reynolds Hits Seaton Plan

Some concern was noted on the part of primary aluminum producers that aluminum would be adversely affected if the metal's competitors received aid under the proposed Seaton mineral subsidy program. Richard S. Reynolds, Jr., Reynolds Metals Co. president, said such a program should be equitable and not single out other metals "for favored treatment and ignore aluminum, a competing material."

While both Reynolds Metals and Kaiser Aluminum & Chemical are against the Seaton measure, their position is that if Congress intends to pass such legislation it should include aluminum.

Silver Steady

The New York silver price was steady at 88.625c an ounce, which level was established on January 27 of this year following a reduction of 0.50c an ounce.

Quicksilver Unchanged

Spot quicksilver held at $228 to $230 per flask of 76 pounds, which range was set on May 7. It was indicated, however, that some distress selling at slightly below the quoted range might be taking place.

Platinum Easier

Platinum in the outside market continued to ease, with dealers offering spot metal at $62 an ounce. Major refiners held to their quotations of $67 an ounce for wholesale lots and $70 an ounce for small lots, so that the market price ranged from $62 to $70 an ounce. Market quarters reported consumer demand for the metal has slackened.

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Daily Metal Quotations for May, 1958

The following quotations are taken from the Daily Metal Reporter*
(In Cents Per Pound)

MAY	Copper					Tin		Lead		Zinc					Aluminum	Antimony	Silver
	Producers' Price Del. Conn.	Custom Smelters' or Outside Price	Electro f. o. b. Refinery	Lake Del.	Average Electrolytic Export Price f.a.s. N. Y.	Straits New York Spot	Straits New York Prompt	New York	Outside St. Louis	Prime West. f. o. b. E. St. Louis	Prime West. Del. N. Y.	Brass Spec. f. o. b. E. St. Louis	High Grade Delivered	Spec. High Grade Delivered	30-Lb. Ingot 99½% Plus (f. o. b.)	Domestic Spot 99.5% f.o.b. Laredo	(Cents Per Ounce) New York
1	25.00	23.75	23.975	25.00	Nom.	94.375	94.375	12.00	11.80	10.00	10.50	10.25	11.00	11.25	26.10	29.00	88.625
2	25.00	23.75	23.975	25.00	Nom.	94.25	94.25	12.00	11.80	10.00	10.50	10.25	11.00	11.25	26.10	29.00	88.625
3	25.00	23.75	23.975	25.00	Nom.	....	....	12.00	11.80	10.00	10.50	10.25	11.00	11.25	26.10	29.00	....
5	25.00	23.75	23.975	25.00	Nom.	94.125	94.125	12.00	11.80	10.00	10.50	10.25	11.00	11.25	26.10	29.00	88.625
6	25.00	23.75	23.975	25.00	Nom.	94.25	94.25	12.00	11.80	10.00	10.50	10.25	11.00	11.25	26.10	29.00	88.625
7	25.00	23.75	23.975	25.00	Nom.	94.50	94.50	12.00	11.80	10.00	10.50	10.25	11.00	11.25	26.10	29.00	88.625
8	25.00	23.75	23.975	25.00	Nom.	95.00	95.00	12.00	11.80	10.00	10.50	10.25	11.00	11.25	26.10	29.00	88.625
9	25.00	23.75	23.975	25.00	Nom.	95.25	95.25	12.00	11.80	10.00	10.50	10.25	11.00	11.25	26.10	29.00	88.625
10	25.00	23.75	23.975	25.00	Nom.	....	....	12.00	11.80	10.00	10.50	10.25	11.00	11.25	26.10	29.00	....
12	25.00	23.75	23.975	25.00	Nom.	94.75	94.75	12.00	11.80	10.00	10.50	10.25	11.00	11.25	26.10	29.00	88.625
13	25.00	23.75	23.975	25.00	Nom.	94.25	94.25	12.00	11.80	10.00	10.50	10.25	11.00	11.25	26.10	29.00	88.625
14	25.00	23.75	23.975	25.00	Nom.	94.50	94.50	11.50	11.30	10.00	10.50	10.25	11.00	11.25	26.10	29.00	88.625
15	25.00	23.75	23.975	25.00	Nom.	95.00	95.00	11.50	11.30	10.00	10.50	10.25	11.00	11.25	26.10	29.00	88.625
16	25.00	23.75	23.975	25.00	Nom.	94.50	94.50	11.50	11.30	10.00	10.50	10.25	11.00	11.25	26.10	29.00	88.625
17	25.00	23.75	23.975	25.00	Nom.	....	....	11.50	11.30	10.00	10.50	10.25	11.00	11.25	26.10	29.00	....
19	25.00	23.75	23.975	25.00	Nom.	94.25	94.25	11.50	11.30	10.00	10.50	10.25	11.00	11.25	26.10	29.00	88.625
20	25.00	23.75	23.975	25.00	Nom.	94.375	94.375	11.50	11.30	10.00	10.50	10.25	11.00	11.25	26.10	29.00	88.625
21	25.00	23.75	23.975	25.00	Nom.	94.375	94.375	11.50	11.30	10.00	10.50	10.25	11.00	11.25	26.10	29.00	88.625
22	25.00	24.00	24.10	25.00	Nom.	94.375	94.375	11.50	11.30	10.00	10.50	10.25	11.00	11.25	26.10	29.00	88.625
23	25.00	24.00	24.10	25.00	Nom.	94.50	94.50	11.50	11.30	10.00	10.50	10.25	11.00	11.25	26.10	29.00	88.625
24	25.00	24.00	24.10	25.00	Nom.	....	....	11.50	11.30	10.00	10.50	10.25	11.00	11.25	26.10	29.00	....
26	25.00	24.00	24.10	25.00	Nom.	94.50	94.50	11.50	11.30	10.00	10.50	10.25	11.00	11.25	26.10	29.00	88.625
27	25.00	24.25	24.225	25.00	Nom.	94.50	94.50	11.50	11.30	10.00	10.50	10.25	11.00	11.25	26.10	29.00	88.625
28	25.00	24.25	24.225	25.00	Nom.	94.50	94.50	11.50	11.30	10.00	10.50	10.25	11.00	11.25	26.10	29.00	88.625
29	25.00	24.25	24.225	25.00	Nom.	94.625	94.625	11.50	11.30	10.00	10.50	10.25	11.00	11.25	26.10	29.00	88.625
31	25.00	24.25	24.225	25.00	Nom.	....	....	11.50	11.30	10.00	10.50	10.25	11.00	11.25	26.10	29.00	....
AV.	**25.00**	**23.865**	**24.033**	**25.00**	**Nom.**	**94.512**	**94.512**	**11.712**	**11.512**	**10.00**	**10.50**	**10.25**	**11.00**	**11.25**	**26.10**	**29.00**	**88.625**
HI.	**25.00**	**24.25**	**24.60**	**25.00**	**Nom.**	**95.25**	**95.25**	**12.00**	**11.80**	**10.00**	**10.50**	**10.25**	**11.00**	**11.25**	**26.10**	**29.00**	**88.625**
LO.	**25.00**	**23.75**	**23.35**	**25.00**	**Nom.**	**94.125**	**94.125**	**11.50**	**11.30**	**10.00**	**10.50**	**10.25**	**11.00**	**11.25**	**26.10**	**29.00**	**88.625**

* When split quotations prevail the daily average price is listed. The highs and lows for the month take into consideration the levels reached at both sides of such ranges.

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Washington Report

(Continued from Page 5)

tations among domestic companies, the only action, if any is to be taken, would have to be by the U. S. Government itself. It is reported that an international "study group" may be formed to study the world lead, zinc demand-supply situation and that each Government represented in the group assume the responsibility of "recommending" to the producers in their respective countries, what to do when the supply of lead and zinc runs far in excess of the demand.

Anti-Dumping Amendments

A new avenue of import relief may have been opened to domestic mining producers by the approval of the Senate of technical amendments to the 1921 Anti-Dumping Law. The amendments would give the Secretary of Treasury greater leeway in comparing classes of domestic and foreign goods in setting anti-dumping duties and loosen the basis for comparing foreign and domestic prices which are used to determine the so-called fair value below which foreign products sold here may be subject to anti-dumping duties. Most of the changes in the law were approved by the Administration and passed by the House last fall. The amended law, H. R. 6006, has been sent to the House for final approval.

Reciprocal Trade Bill

The House on June 11 approved the Administration's bill extending the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act for five years beyond the scheduled expiration date of June 30, 1958. The measure has been sent to the Senate.

The House Banking Committee on June 11 also unanimously approved the Administration's recommendation for a two-year extension of the Defense Production Act. The act is slated to expire June 30.

Under the act, the Office of Defense Mobilization has authority to stockpile strategic materials, set priorities on defense contracts, control scarce materials and expand productive facilities. ODM Director Gordon Gray said that although some powers aren't being used now, they would be needed in case of an emergency. He also said the ODM's $2,100,000,000 authorization to purchase metals for the stockpile is nearing exhaustion and that the Administration would soon come up with a recommendation to solve the problem.

Scrap Duty Suspension

The President has signed H. R. 10015, which will continue for another year, until June 30, 1959, duty-free imports of certain types of metal scrap. The free entry privilege does not extend to copper, lead or zinc scrap. The principal forms of scrap included are iron and steel, aluminum, magnesium and nickel. The new bill also tightens up the law with respect to nonferrous scrap — mainly aluminum — by providing that primary or virgin nonferrous metal in pig, ingot or billet form which is commercially usable in the direct manufacturing of articles without sweetening or other modification of its constituents would not be included in the duty-free provisions of the law.

Foreign Aluminum Competition

Rep. Howard H. Baker (Rep., Tenn.) has introduced in the House a bill (H.R. 12771) which would reimpose the 1930 import duty of 4.00c a pound on aluminum pig and ingot for one year, starting July 1, 1958. The measure also would call on the Administration to adjust negotiations under the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act to bring the duties on other aluminum products imported into this country in line with tariffs on similar aluminum imports into foreign countries.

The current import duty of 1.30c a pound on foreign crude aluminum is slated to drop to 1.25c a pound on July 1 under a GATT agreement.

Some primary aluminum producers stated that foreign producers of the metal, paying wages but a fraction of American rates, now are seeking to exploit the U. S. market at a time when this country's aluminum capacity is in excess of demand. Donovan Wilmot, vice president of Aluminum Co. of America, urged Government protection of the domestic industry. He said certain industrialized European countries are protecting their aluminum industries with tariffs ranging from 6.00c to 10.00c a pound.

The Aluminum Extruders Council, however, voiced opposition to efforts to increase the U. S. tariff on primary aluminum imports and semi-fabricated products. The Council said such imports "are essential to survival of small businesses engaged in this industry, which are being squeezed by pricing practices of the domestic 'Big 3' primary producers."

Mineral Exploration Aid

Sen. James E. Murray (Dem., Mont.), chairman of the Senate Interior Committee which has been holding hearings on the Seaton mineral subsidy measure, said he planned to bring before his committee a bill to carry on a minerals prospecting program which otherwise would die on June 30, 1958.

The Murray bill would authorize and direct the Interior Department to set up and operate a program for minerals exploration by private industry, with the Government putting up money on a participating basis. A similar program has been carried on for six years by the Defense Minerals Exploration Administration under authorization of the Defense Production Act. It is being discontinued on grounds it is no longer needed for national defense. The Government has spent $33,688,513 since 1951 to help private enterprise carry out exploration in 43 states and Alaska.

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Copper Statistics Reported by Copper Institute

Combined Totals in U. S. A. and Outside U. S. A.

(In tons of 2,000 pounds)

	Crude Production		Refined	Deliveries to	Refined Stock	Stock Increases or Decreases		
	Primary	Secondary	Production	Customers	End of Period	Blister	Refined	Total
1957								
Mar.	244,407	11,850	264,649	263,271	369,256	— 8,392	— 872	— 9,264
April	234,909	12,369	252,857	253,395	363,463	— 5,579	— 5,793	—11,372
May	249,564	10,456	276,063	257,144	376,761	—16,043	+13,298	— 2,745
June	252,249	9,671	252,171	220,538	402,294	+ 9,749	+23,533	+33,652
July	224,304	7,403	239,756	204,360	430,301	— 8,029	+30,129	+22,100
August	226,891	9,965	231,669	231,400	424,612	+ 5,187	— 5,811	— 624
September	234,981	7,562	228,480	225,831	418,929	+14,063	— 5,683	+ 8,380
October	254,845	9,726	266,938	246,078	428,032	— 2,637	+ 9,103	+ 6,736
November	253,717	8,939	259,052	255,133	426,801	+ 3,604	— 1,231	+ 2,373
December	245,183	9,238	264,272	218,347	458,340	— 9,851	+31,539	+21,688
Total	2,897,719	123,270	3,035,588	2,853,307	458,340	—14,599	+103,920	+89,321
1958								
January	251,064	14,317	261,853	259,878	448,900	+ 3,528	— 9,440	— 5,912
February	230,716	6,506	247,562	224,709	469,747	—10,340	+20,847	+10,507
March	247,942	8,972	259,157	229,941	493,326	— 2,243	+23,579	+21,336
April	215,461	11,946	226,895	210,412	501,166	+ 512	+ 7,840	+ 8,352
May	217,824	11,030	225,320	212,757	498,241	+ 3,534	— 2,925	+ 609
In U. S. A.								
1957								
Feb.	92,508	8,941	134,291	101,565	136,502	.....	+17,938	.....
Mar.	96,363	10,355	143,961	113,571	140,191	.....	+ 3,689	.....
April	98,910	11,160	144,013	116,816	139,842	.....	— 349	.....
May	96,334	9,618	151,785	121,101	155,365	.....	+15,523	.....
June	95,893	8,792	134,640	102,479	165,549	.....	+10,184	.....
July	86,141	6,386	127,805	85,219	191,515	.....	+25,966	.....
August	89,680	9,246	128,480	107,622	192,931	.....	+ 1,416	.....
September	87,270	6,925	117,821	103,718	176,813	.....	—16,118	.....
October	93,078	9,029	129,832	114,032	166,976	.....	— 9,837	.....
November	90,045	8,312	129,051	107,549	161,552	.....	— 5,424	.....
December	95,285	8,613	136,135	84,446	181,024	.....	+19,472	.....
Total	1,116,380	112,060	1,616,964	1,277,946	181,024	.....	+60,379	.....
1958								
January	94,735	13,855	136,748	110,557	176,287	.....	— 4,737	.....
February	87,130	6,222	128,299	93,784	201,223	.....	+24,936	.....
March	90,366	8,607	130,075	78,683	238,641	.....	+37,418	.....
April	86,123	11,475	120,467	81,930	251,099	.....	+12,458	.....
May	80,515	10,328	115,978	78,631	253,463	.....	+ 2,364	.....
Outside U. S. A.*								
1957								
Feb.	143,171	1,636	108,661	113,231	233,626	.....	+ 7,218	.....
Mar.	148,044	1,495	120,688	149,700	229,065	.....	— 4,561	.....
Apr.	135,999	1,209	108,844	136,579	223,621	.....	— 5,444	.....
May	153,230	838	124,278	136,043	221,396	.....	— 2,220	.....
June	156,356	879	117,531	118,059	234,745	.....	+13,349	.....
July	138,183	1,017	111,951	119,231	238,908	.....	+ 4,163	.....
Aug.	137,211	719	103,189	123,778	231,681	.....	— 7,227	.....
Sept.	147,711	637	110,659	122,113	242,116	.....	+10,435	.....
Oct.	161,767	697	137,106	132,046	261,056	.....	+18,940	.....
Nov.	163,672	627	130,001	147,591	265,249	.....	+ 4,193	.....
December	149,898	625	128,137	133,901	277,316	.....	+12,067	.....
Total	1,783,119	11,210	1,418,624	1,575,361	277,316	.....	+43,541	.....
1958								
January	156,329	462	125,105	149,321	272,613	.....	— 4,703	.....
February	143,586	284	119,263	130,925	268,524	.....	— 4,089	.....
March	157,606	365	129,082	151,258	254,685	.....	—13,839	.....
April	129,338	471	106,428	128,482	250,067	.....	— 4,618	.....
May	137,309	702	109,342	134,126	244,718	.....	— 5,289	.....

* Excluding Russia, Yugoslavia, Norway, Sweden, Japan and Australia.

Electrolytic Copper

Producers' Price, Del. Valley
Monthly Average Prices
(Cents Per Pound)

	1955	1956	1957	1958
Jan.	30.24	43.00	36.00	25.69
Feb.	33.00	44.03	33.318	25.00
Mar.	33.222	46.00	32.00	25.00
Apr.	36.00	46.00	32.00	25.00
May	36.00	46.00	32.00	25.00
June	36.00	46.00	30.955	....
July	36.00	41.56	29.25	....
Aug.	37.81	40.00	28.639	....
Sept.	43.00	40.00	27.031	....
Oct.	43.00	39.308	27.00	....
Nov.	43.00	36.00	27.00	....
Dec.	43.00	36.00	27.00	....
Aver.	37.522	41.992	30.183	....

Electrolytic Copper

Custom Smelters' Price, Del. Valley
Monthly Average Prices
(Cents Per Pound)

	1955	1956	1957	1958
Jan.	30.48	50.22	34.87	24.577
Feb.	33.00	52.07	32.273	23.557
Mar.	33.667	53.11	30.952	23.326
Apr.	36.00	48.88	31.24	23.66
May	36.00	44.221	30.163	23.865
June	36.00	40.00	29.60	.....
July	36.00	38.14	28.39	....
Aug.	40.14	39.32	27.862	....
Sept.	50.00	39.00	25.948	....
Oct.	45.99	37.192	25.722	....
Nov.	45.84	35.96	25.435	....
Dec	49.42	35.45	25.26	....
Aver.	39.38	42.797	28.93	....

Lake Copper

Producers' Price Delivered
Monthly Average Prices
(Cents Per Pound)

	1955	1956	1957	1958
Jan.	30.12	43.00	36.00	25.69
Feb.	33.00	43.783	33.182	25.00
Mar.	33.56	46.00	32.00	25.00
Apr.	36.00	46.00	32.00	25.00
May	36.00	46.00	32.00	25.00
June	36.00	46.00	30.90	....
July	36.00	41.68	29.25	....
Aug.	37.46	40.00	28.611	....
Sept.	43.00	40.00	27.00	....
Oct.	43.00	39.321	27.00	....
Nov.	43.00	36.00	27.00	....
Dec.	43.00	36.00	27.00	....
Aver.	37.51	41.975	30.162	....

Fabricators' Copper Statistics

(In tons of 2,000 pounds)

	Fabricators' Stocks of Refined Cop.	Unfilled Purchases of Refined by Fab. from Producers	Fabricators' Working Stocks	Unfilled Sales by Fabricators to Customers	Actual Copper Consmd. by Fabricators	Excess Fabricators' Stocks Over Orders Bkd.
1952						
Total	331,499	32,652	292,157	275,608	1,391,477	—203,614
1953						
Total	380,881	25,022	309,664	170,917	1,375,869	— 74,678
1954						
Total	360,526	58,125	304,619	136,581	1,231,840	— 22,549
1955						
Nov.	373,314	139,855	313,779	283,953	123,355	— 84,563
Dec.	389,974	139,094	314,145	293,264	127,715	— 78,341
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,418,241	.....
1956						
Jan.	376,753	143,815	312,128	305,942	138,600	— 97,502
Feb.	388,823	135,637	319,279	282,314	130,973	— 77,133
Mar.	392,143	140,348	319,056	291,465	133,609	— 78,030
Apr.	413,979	135,071	319,247	266,239	121,961	— 36,436
May	435,083	131,023	318,592	249,352	124,727	— 1,838
June	451,126	114,223	324,970	227,097	113,835	+ 13,282
July	465,015	109,040	334,584	220,810	81,275	+ 18,661
Aug.	457,679	115,295	338,818	221,975	117,427	+ 12,181
Sept.	445,679	114,981	338,488	204,154	115,867	+ 18,018
Oct.	440,706	112,893	336,856	198,517	119,440	+ 18,226
Nov.	435,216	110,792	335,829	178,814	119,441	+ 31,365
Dec.	437,187	117,601	336,217	183,834	99,223	+ 34,737
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,416,378	.....
1957						
Jan.	435,635	107,231	335,944	178,326	119,517	+ 28,596
Feb.	422,266	110,174	334,542	178,913	114,298	+ 18,985
Mar.	429,410	104,551	338,454	164,623	106,170	+ 30,884
Apr.	429,708	98,638	335,921	164,410	117,041	+ 28,015
May	434,852	92,943	336,697	170,476	115,355	+ 20,622
June	426,905	82,919	340,743	153,042	110,527	+ 16,039
July	432,918	85,728	341,684	144,410	77,991	+ 32,552
Aug.	429,627	82,768	344,315	144,375	110,323	+ 23,826
Sept.	425,168	80,436	344,530	144,538	106,927	+ 16,536
Oct.	420,130	80,774	341,869	138,420	119,161	+ 20,615
Nov.	428,520	68,249	345,832	128,719	98,725	+ 22,218
Dec.	430,171	75,627	347,465	138,631	83,067	+ 19,702
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,279,086	.....
1958						
Jan.	445,514	57,917	348,426	123,756	94,642	+ 31,249
Feb.	452,673	52,342	351,035	128,330	86,625	+ 25,650
Mar.	448,125	71,693	346,875	141,387	83,694	+ 31,556
Apr.	450,442	76,602	347,607	145,623	79,613	+ 33,814
May	441,001	78,194	346,404	138,190	88,447	+ 34,601

Scrap Copper Receipts by Custom Smelters and Refineries in United States*

(In Short Tons)

	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
Jan.	17,084	15,763	6,640	4,528	6,486	9,859	11,047	14,322	17,506	16,024
Feb.	20,238	12,500	5,153	3,633	10,337	8,490	15,198	14,497	11,145	9,518
Mar.	20,678	13,538	7,912	5,243	19,991	9,738	12,198	15,921	13,934	11,783
Apr.	15,968	12,304	8,553	6,214	16,583	9,004	13,162	17,233	14,288	15,279
May	14,237	8,749	8,458	8,033	10,857	8,687	15,133	20,805	12,397	13,989
June	8,809	20,523	8,628	4,425	10,945	13,309	14,765	14,758	11,949	.....
July	7,782	10,040	6,642	5,188	9,063	10,260	9,988	12,632	8,926	.....
Aug.	8,246	10,452	6,113	5,003	7,137	10,100	12,197	12,510	11,645	.....
Sept.	10,980	4,903	3,561	4,667	9,042	10,641	15,037	9,518	9,756	.....
Oct.	6,401	9,459	3,336	4,602	10,065	11,662	12,897	15,570	13,151	.....
Nov.	15,347	9,237	3,179	4,724	7,815	10,879	9,865	11,369	11,146	.....
Dec.	10,533	7,178	4,538	6,208	11,476	14,876	13,180	14,613	11,237	.....
Total	156,303	142,067	71,812	62,470	129,798	127,449	154,714	173,748	147,080	.....

* As compiled by Copper Institute.

Brass and Bronze Ingot Monthly Shipments

(Net Tons)

The following figures showing the combined shipments of ingot brass and bronze are compiled by the Ingot Brass and Bronze industry and represent in excess of 95 per cent of the deliveries of the entire industry.

	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
Jan.	26,998	19,456	18,874	28,415	28,315	24,423	20,661	25,201	27,736	25,681	20,468
Feb.	22,487	15,026	18,487	27,168	24,211	25,429	19,320	25,349	24,949	20,769	17,413
Mar.	24,282	14,550	22,494	31,997	23,890	28,256	23,653	29,713	28,310	21,948	18,825
Apr.	25,177	10,695	22,118	30,472	22,547	25,044	24,746	27,641	25,808	23,507	18,009
May	23,716	11,114	23,643	33,267	21,740	21,660	22,269	23,708	23,437	22,037	17,191
June	24,401	9,696	25,093	33,817	21,274	20,818	22,348	23,141	18,842	18,888	.....
July	20,456	10,220	21,609	32,016	18,947	19,321	17,074	18,513	17,364	16,695	.....
Aug.	24,098	14,194	26,689	25,285	21,807	20,156	21,684	27,018	23,812	19,654	.....
Sept.	23,641	16,208	28,811	22,285	22,770	21,463	22,464	26,349	20,929	19,670	.....
Oct.	21,559	18,026	32,240	23,124	25,811	22,280	24,080	25,228	23,045	22,800	.....
Nov.	21,731	18,488	31,748	23,544	23,441	21,806	23,061	25,102	21,818	19,767	.....
Dec.	20,954	17,950	28,575	20,987	22,983	20,541	21,274	21,448	18,046	16,875	.....
Total	279,500	175,643	303,563	332,378	277,736	271,251	263,233	298,406	274,096	248,291	.....
Aver.	21,292	14,637	25,297	27,615	23,145	22,604	21,936	24,867	22,841	20,681	.....

Mine Production of Copper in United States

(U. S. Bureau of Mines)

(In short tons)

	Eastern	Missouri	Western	Total
1955				
Ttl.	68,622	2,140	921,838	992,600
1956				
Oct.	6,405	183	87,102	93,690
Nov.	6,498	150	81,984	88,632
Dec.	6,603	150	80,452	87,205
Ttl.	79,681	2,130	1,018,496	1,100,307
1957				
Jan.	6,607	172	86,431	93,210
Feb.	6,082	163	84,011	90,256
Mar.	6,714	196	88,257	95,167
Apr.	6,579	237	86,627	94,443
May	7,198	200	85,876	93,274
June	7,793	129	82,398	90,320
July	6,101	154	78,502	84,757
Aug.	7,572	133	79,892	87,038
Sept.	6,083	132	79,623	85,338
Oct.	4,614	147	82,992	87,753
Nov.	7,063	70	80,848	87,981
Dec.	6,962	67	81,080	88,109
Ttl.	79,369	1,800	995,753	1,076,922
1958				
Jan.	7,615	164	82,476	90,255
Feb.	6,826	125	74,766	81,717
Mar.	7,517	123	79,334	86,974

Average Custom Smelters' Scrap Buying Prices

(Cents per pound for carload lots del. consumers' works)

	No. 1 Copper Scrap	No. 2 Copper Scrap	Light Copper Scrap	Refinery Brass*
1957				
Jan.	29.30	27.80	25.55	26.30
Feb.	26.47	24.97	22.72	23.75
Mar.	26.58	25.08	22.83	24.52
Apr.	26.895	25.395	23.145	24.695
May	25.985	24.485	22.235	23.735
June	25.353	23.853	21.603	23.35
July	24.21	22.71	20.46	22.03
Aug.	23.26	21.76	19.51	21.29
Sept.	21.198	19.698	18.948	18.964
Oct.	21.28	19.78	17.53	19.00
Nov.	21.293	19.793	17.543	19.10
Dec.	20.78	19.28	17.03	18.58
Av.	24.38	22.88	20.76	22.11
1958				
Jan.	19.44	17.94	15.69	17.70
Feb.	18.955	17.455	15.205	16.932
Mar.	19.21	17.71	15.46	16.92
Apr.	19.60	18.10	15.85	17.56
May	20.02	18.52	16.27	17.894

*Of dry content for material having a dry copper content in excess of 60%.

Brass Ingot Makers' Scrap Copper Buying Prices

(Average Prices)

(Cents per pound del. refinery for 60,000 lbs. of each grade)

	No. 1 Copper Scrap	No. 2 Copper Scrap	No. 1 Composition	Heavy Yellow Brass
1957				
Jan.	29.27	27.77	26.59	18.55
Feb.	26.47	24.97	23.50	16.65
Mar.	26.58	25.08	22.83	17.40
Apr.	26.895	25.395	23.50	17.50
May	25.985	24.485	23.144	17.144
June	25.353	23.853	22.83	16.65
July	24.21	22.71	22.01	15.71
Aug.	23.26	21.76	21.56	15.63
Sept.	21.198	19.698	18.635	13.563
Oct.	21.28	19.78	19.067	13.24
Nov.	21.293	19.793	19.043	12.913
Dec.	20.78	19.28	18.94	12.94
Av.	24.37	22.87	21.804	15.66
1958				
Jan.	19.44	17.94	17.77	12.19
Feb.	18.955	17.455	17.06	11.341
Mar.	19.21	17.71	17.274	11 88
Apr.	19.60	18.10	17.75	12.35
May	19.923	18.423	18.038	12.769

United States Lead Statistics of Primary Refineries

(American Bureau of Metal Statistics)
(In tons of 2,000 lbs.)

	Stock At Beginning	Production Primary & Secondary	Total Supply	Stock At End	Domestic Shipments
1953	43,560	533,883	577,443	81,152	488,437
1954	81,152	551,618	632,770	92,719	475,551
1955	28,855	547,153	639,872	31,089	531,339
1956					
August	49,134	48,404	97,538	39,304	48,404
September	39,304	53,530	92,834	40,542	47,519
October	40,542	54,815	95,357	42,314	45,254
November	42,314	50,744	93,058	37,192	47,349
December	37,192	54,063	91,254	41,181	44,191
Total	....	613,293	644,382	....	529,484
1957					
January	41,181	50,854	92,035	42,905	40,549
February	42,905	48,102	90,917	48,699	37,517
March	48,699	52,357	101,056	46,184	38,225
April	46,184	56,170	102,354	57,444	37,583
May	57,444	51,718	109,162	58,085	35,334
June	58,085	48,203	106,288	64,861	37,257
July	64,861	47,100	111,961	68,009	38,582
August	68,009	48,191	116,200	60,633	49,406
September	60,633	50,436	111,069	54,682	51,859
October	54,682	52,041	106,723	59,041	40,447
November	59,041	48,771	107,812	70,874	32,193
December	70,874	50,500	121,374	91,598	24,108
Total	....	604,353	645,534	....	463,060
1958					
January	91,598	47,665	139,263	101,206	33,422
February	101,206	47,133	148.339	119,522	23,832
March	119,522	43,441	162,963	128,754	28,885
April	128,754	40,984	169,738	143,136	22,172
May	143,136	47,487	190,623	155,121	30,021

In instances where the figures are not in balance it is due to shipments to other than domestic consumers.

Industrial Classification of Domestic Lead Shipments

(American Bureau of Metal Statistics) (In tons of 2,000 lbs.)

	Cable	Amm.	Foil	Batt'y	Brass Making	Sundries	Jobbers	Unclassified
1952	74,616	30,809	1,374	77,238	5,160	50,943	5,671	246,283
1953	76,283	34,415	2,136	80,389	5,716	55,936	6,390	227,222
1954	75,412	30,246	2,811	66,088	5,192	57,369	9,170	229,264
1955								
Dec.	6,275	3,260	35	7,508	449	4,289	839	25,516
Total	72,418	27,599	2,622	88,461	3,960	52,994	13,084	270,251
1956								
Jan.	7,777	3,075	200	6,555	290	3,538	917	22,394
Feb.	5,974	2,435	384	5,983	275	3,592	871	19,897
Mar.	6,786	1,300	101	4,903	321	3,915	1,331	20,687
Apr.	6,744	2,950	310	4,839	260	3,522	1,376	24,985
May	6,490	2,825	...	5,027	131	3,513	964	21,753
June	8,502	2,150	...	4,167	186	3,645	1,021	21,787
July	3,497	904	...	5,007	80	2,859	1,453	22,683
Aug.	7,712	1,497	85	6,334	713	4,443	1,262	26,358
Sept.	6,354	1,850	135	6,303	230	5,038	1,339	26,270
Oct.	7,988	1,715	135	7,108	286	4,955	1,493	21,574
Nov.	6,096	2,351	....	8.556	226	5,573	792	23,755
Dec.	6,440	1,449	85	5,832	160	7,258	394	22,573
Total	80,360	24,501	1,435	70,614	3,158	56,851	13,213	274,716
1957								
Jan.	5,297	2,800	200	6,886	671	4,002	1,191	19,502
Feb.	5,103	1,450	350	6,549	508	4,820	625	18,112
Mar.	5,956	752	...	6,479	686	4,614	1,064	18,674
April	6,731	2,250	....	6,242	909	2,958	1,040	17,453
May	6,976	2,200	120	4,705	270	3,871	634	16,558
June	3,726	2,250	75	3,762	666	5,071	1,087	20,620
July	5,249	1,650	105	5,332	566	5,310	1,110	19,260
Aug.	5,406	2,250	220	6,165	650	6,246	1,403	27,066
Sept.	4,880	2,700	295	6,722	850	5,782	891	29,739
Oct.	3,671	3,300	205	5,973	881	4,203	847	21,367
Nov.	2,950	2,500	85	3,126	493	3,800	706	18,533
Dec.	2,499	1,350	36	2,820	270	2,607	529	13,997
Total	58,444	25,452	1,691	64,761	7,420	53,284	11,127	240,881
1958								
Jan.	2,938	550	70	4,775	521	5,173	801	18,594
Feb.	2,899	1,750	70	5,124	90	1,643	888	11,368
Mar.	3,133	1,200	35	4,711	681	3,149	908	15,068
April	3,207	900	70	3,138	580	2,831	533	10,913
May	3,216	1,850	35	4,671	866	3,071	1,027	15,285

Lead Prices at New York

(Common Grade)
Monthly Average Prices
(Cents per pound)

	1955	1956	1957	1958
Jan.	15.00	16.16	16.00	13.00
Feb.	15.00	16.00	16.00	13.00
Mar.	15.00	16.00	16.00	13.00
Apr.	15.00	16.00	16.00	12.00
May	15.00	16.00	15.385	11.712
June	15.00	16.00	14.32	
July	15.00	16.00	14.00	
Aug.	15.00	16.00	14.00	
Sept.	15.12	16.00	14.00	
Oct.	15.50	16.00	13.704	
Nov.	15.50	16.00	13.50	
Dec.	15.56	16.00	13.00	
Aver.	15.14	16.013	14.66	

Lead Sheet Prices

(To Jobbers, Full Sheets)
Monthly Average Prices
(Cents per pound)

	1955	1956	1957	1958
Jan.	20.00	21.66	21.50	18.50
Feb.	20.00	21.50	21.50	18.50
Mar.	20.00	21.50	21.50	18.50
Apr.	20.00	21.50	21.50	17.50
May	20.00	21.50	20.885	17.212
June	20.00	21.50	19.82	
July	20.00	21.50	19.50	
Aug.	20.00	21.50	19.50	
Sept.	20.12	21.50	19.50	
Oct.	20.50	21.50	19.204	
Nov.	20.50	21.50	19.00	
Dec.	20.56	21.50	18.50	

Battery Shipments

The following table shows replacement battery shipments in the United States as compiled by the Business Information Division of Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., for the Association of American Battery Manufacturers:

(In thousands of units)

	1955	1956	1957	1958
Jan.	1,518	2,058	2,638	2,003
Feb.	1,691	1,340	1,960	1,803
Mar.	1,356	1,346	1,254	1,570
Apr.	1,315	1,368	1,178	1,239
May	1,614	1,761	1,604	....
June	1,842	1,807	1,878	....
July	2,078	2,178	2,469	....
Aug.	2,852	2,571	2,855	....
Sept.	3,120	2,711	2,692	....
Oct.	3,120	3,015	3,041	....
Nov.	2,697	2,592	2,359	....
Dec.	2,625	2,265	2,012	....
Total	25,828	25,014	25,940	....

Lead Stocks at Primary U. S. Smelters and Refiners

(American Bureau of Metal Statistics)

(In tons of 2,000 lbs.)

	In ore and matte and in process at smelters	— In base bullion (lead content) — At smelters & refineries	In transit to refineries	In process at refineries	Refined pig lead	Anti-monial lead	Total Stocks
1956							
Mar. 1	71,023	16,406	2,583	27,519	32,355	9,095	158,981
Apr. 1	72,358	15,655	2,152	28,065	41,800	10,289	170,319
May 1	74,837	15,500	2,718	24,181	43,268	10,690	171,194
June 1	78,987	15,477	2,475	26,682	39,558	10,902	174,081
July 1	81,796	15,837	4,423	28,505	36,499	9,452	176,512
Aug. 1	76,985	16,856	3,516	29,603	38,210	10,924	176,094
Sept. 1	81,634	18,529	2,874	29,991	29,230	10,074	172,332
Oct. 1	77,787	15,991	4,413	28,083	29,361	11,181	166,816
Nov. 1	78,253	12,022	3,083	25,783	30,932	11,382	161,485
Dec. 1	82,197	9,095	4,132	25,627	25,360	11,832	158,243
1957							
Jan. 1	77,918	12,222	2,846	25,092	29,435	11,746	159,249
Feb. 1	80,451	10,636	4,061	25,827	32,418	10,487	163,880
Mar. 1	81,274	11,880	4,394	25,728	38,479	10,220	171,975
Apr. 1	82,461	14,598	3,593	25,401	36,390	9,794	172,237
May 1	81,061	17,035	2,705	20,890	48,053	9,391	179,135
June 1	81,364	11,585	3,071	21,002	48,286	9,799	175,107
July 1	82,730	12,036	3,560	22,380	55,358	9,503	185,567
Aug. 1	97,111	11,479	2,532	22,917	59,348	8,661	202,048
Sept. 1	84,205	13,029	2,667	22,439	51,080	9,553	182,973
Oct. 1	80,662	11,905	3,175	20,351	44,467	10,215	170,775
Nov. 1	76,230	14,220	2,538	18,695	47,460	11,581	170,724
Dec. 1	65,341	11,646	3,547	21,867	59,755	11,119	173,275
1958							
Jan. 1	79,362	11,019	2,779	23,154	79,741	11,857	207,912
Feb. 1	79,738	11,510	3,678	24,535	88,517	12,689	220,667
Mar. 1	79,588	9,546	3,670	22,834	107,213	12,309	235,250
April 1	83,185	10,692	2,187	21,766	116,610	12,144	246,584
May 1	86,413	11,838	2,138	20,524	130,668	12,468	264,049

Receipts of Lead in Ore and Scrap

By U. S. Smelters (a)

(American Bureau of Metal Statistics) (In tons of 2,000 lbs.)

	Receipts of lead in ore			Receipts of lead in scrap etc. (b)	Total receipts in ore, & scrap
	United States	Foreign	Total		
1952 Total	405,990	98,276	504,266	41,845	546,111
1953 Total	351,183	155,788	506,971	42,994	549,965
1954 Total	336,291	158,081	494,372	49,864	544,236
1955 Total	341,595	172,966	514,561	42,996	557,557
1956					
April	31,786	15,224	47,010	4,252	51,262
May	32,715	18,476	51,191	4,711	55,902
June	31,546	16,251	47,797	4,541	52,338
July	29,964	13,476	43,440	3,207	46,647
August	31,112	20,726	51,838	5,885	57,723
September	28,731	16,276	45,007	3,351	48,358
October	33,614	12,350	45,964	5,439	51,403
November	30,553	14,308	44,861	5,141	50,002
December	31,154	15,095	46,252	4,536	50,788
Total	368,499	192,318	560,817	55,925	616,792
1957					
January	30,632	19,961	50,593	4,471	55,064
February	31,410	15,059	46,469	4,564	51,033
March	33,445	18,813	52,258	3,058	55,316
April	31,343	13,042	44,385	2,848	47,233
May	32,138	12,324	44,462	3,431	47,893
June	29,896	19,592	49,488	2,272	51,760
July	29,585	17,936	47,521	2,893	50,414
August	29,225	18,774	47,999	3,190	51,189
September	26,479	13,757	40,236	4,375	44,611
October	29,342	13,782	43,124	4,386	47,510
November	25,809	17,251	43,060	3,258	46,318
December	27,105	26,610	53,715	3,791	57,506
Total	356,409	206,901	563,310	42,537	605,847
1958					
January	25,537	22,097	47,634	3,507	51,141
February	23,789	16,400	40,189	2,184	42,373
March	21,735	20,038	41,773	3,154	44,927
April	25,104	15,821	40,925	1,913	42,838

(a) Receipts of lead in ore are computed on the basis of recoverable lead. Owing to the estimational factor in this, which is probably on the low side, and also to the possibility that some lead receipts may escape attention, these monthly totals probably underrun the actual production of pig lead. (b) Inclusive only of scrap smelted in connection with ore, plus some scrap received by primary refiners.

N. Y. Lead Price Changes

(Effective Date)

1950		Apr. 21	12.00
Mar. 9	11.00	Apr. 29	12.50
Mar. 14	10.50	May 18	12.75
Apr. 20	10.75	May 19	13.00
Apr. 26	11.00	May 26	13.15
May 4	11.25	June 11	13.50
May 10	11.50	July 20	13.75
May 11	12.00	July 23	14.00
June 23	11.50	Sept. 16	13.50
June 28	11.00	1954	
July 12	11.50	Jan. 18	13.00
July 13	12.00	Feb. 18	12.50
Aug. 15	13.00	Mar. 9	12.75
Aug. 21	14.00	Mar. 10	13.00
Sept. 1	15.00	Mar. 26	13.25
Sept. 8	16.00	Mar. 29	13.50
Oct. 31	17.00	Apr. 1	13.75
1951		Apr. 12	14.00
Oct. 2	**19.00	June 2	14.25
1952		June 15	14.00
Apr. 29	18.00	Aug. 25	14.25
May 2	17.00	Sept. 7	14.50
May 12	15.00	Sept. 15	14.75
June 23	15.50	Oct. 4	14.875
June 24	16.00	Oct. 5	15.00
Oct. 7	15.00	1955	
Oct. 14	14.00	Sept. 23	15.00-15.50
Oct. 22	13.50	Sept. 26	15.50
Nov. 3	14.00	Dec. 29	16.00
Nov. 10	14.25	1956	
Nov. 11	14.50	Jan. 4	16.50
Nov. 20	14.25	Jan. 13	16.00
Nov. 24	14.00	1957	
Dec. 22	14.25	May 9	15.50
Dec. 29	14.50	May 16	15.00
Dec. 31	14.75	June 11	14.00
1953		Oct. 14	13.50
Jan. 7	14.50	Dec. 2	13.00
Jan. 12	14.00	1958	
Feb. 2	13.50	Apr. 1	12.00
Mar. 4	13.00	May 14	11.50
Mar. 10	13.50	June 2	11.50
Apr. 7	13.00	June 3	11.00
Apr. 16	12.50	June 18	11.50

**OPS Ceiling.

Antimonial Lead Stocks at Primary Refineries

(A.B.M.S.)

(In tons of 2,000 lbs.)

End of.	1955	1956	1957	1958
Jan.	14,902	8,389	10,487	12,689
Feb.	12,204	9,095	10,220	12,309
Mar.	12,385	10,289	9,794	12,144
Apr.	11,740	10,690	9,391	12,468
May	11,055	10,902	9,799	13,154
June	10,233	9,452	9,503	....
July	9,779	10,924	8,661	....
Aug.	7,252	10,074	9,553	....
Sept.	7,461	11,181	10,215	....
Oct.	8,085	11,382	11,581	....
Nov.	9,263	11,832	11,119	....
Dec.	9,893	11,746	11,857	....

Antimonial Lead Production by Primary Refineries

(A.B.M.S.)

(In tons of 2,000 lbs.)

End of.	1955	1956	1957	1958
Jan.	4,529	5,045	5,113	3,743
Feb.	4,777	5,888	5,468	3,657
Mar.	6,202	5,526	5,091	3,527
Apr.	5,343	5,818	6,183	3,655
May	4,737	5,405	6,978	4,827
June	4,792	4,456	4,466	....
July	1,153	3,853	5,372	....
Aug.	2,946	5,343	7,967	....
Sept.	6,650	6,709	7,574	....
Oct.	8,016	5,378	6,148	....
Nov.	7,985	6,993	3,791	....
Dec.	6,907	5,766	3,290	....
Total	64,037	66,180	67,541	....

U. S. Lead Consumption

(Bureau of Mines — In Short Tons)

Metal Products:	1958 Jan.-Mar.	Feb.	Mar.
Ammunition	10,454	3,283	3,705
Bearing metals	4,915	1,530	1,465
Brass and bronze	4,403	1,292	1,417
Cable covering	17,475	5,546	6,098
Calking lead	13,338	4,457	4,315
Casting metals	1,713	450	635
Collapsible tubes	2,086	628	657
Foil	698	246	232
Pipes, traps and bends	5,168	1,713	1,650
Sheet lead	5,790	1,985	1,860
Solder	14,505	4,772	4,530
Storage battery grids, posts, etc.	34,282	10,186	11,583
Storage battery oxides	36,371	11,305	12,050
Terne metal	529	122	63
Type metal	6,344	2,031	2,122
Total	**158,071**	**49,546**	**52,382**
Pigments:			
White lead	1,951	539	685
Red lead & litharge	14,155	4,596	4,849
Pigment colors	2,503	770	872
Others*	674	258	190
Total	**19,283**	**6,163**	**6,596**
Chemicals:			
Tetraethyl lead	40,906	11,606	14,899
Misc. chemicals	849	172	249
Total	**41,755**	**11,778**	**15,148**
Misc. Uses:			
Annealing	990	302	318
Galvanizing	273	80	98
Lead plating	57	9	10
Weights & ballast	1,279	374	436
Total	**2,599**	**765**	**862**
Other uses unclassified	4,150	1,483	1,032
Total reported	**†225,858**	**†69,735**	**†76,020**
Estimated unreported consumption	6,000	2,000	2,000
Grand Total	**†231,900**	**†71,700**	**†78,000**
Daily average‡	**2,577**	**2,561**	**2,516**

* Includes lead content of leaded zinc oxide production.
† Includes lead content of scrap used directly in fabricated products.
‡ Based on number of days in month without adjustment for Sundays and holidays.

U. K. Lead Consumption

(British Bureau of Non-Ferrous Metal Statistics)

(In tons of 2,240 pounds)

	1956	1957	1958
Jan.	31,012	29,657	29,607
Feb.	30,125	29,219	27,855
Mar.	30,099	29,144	29,713
Apr.	28,186	27,246	....
May	29,752	31,574	....
June	31,501	28,607	....
July	26,963	27,604	....
Aug.	25,077	24,756	....
Sept.	30,274	29,519	....
Oct.	32,057	32,486	....
Nov.	32,036	31,060	....
Dec.	25,963	26,530	....
Total	353,045	347,699	....

American Antimony

Monthly Average Prices
In bulk, f.o.b. Laredo
(Cents per lb. in ton lots)

	1955	1956	1957	1958
Jan.	28.50	33.00	33.00	33.00
Feb.	28.50	33.00	33.00	30.818
Mar.	28.50	33.00	33.00	29.00
Apr.	28.50	33.00	33.00	29.00
May	28.50	33.00	33.00	29.00
June	28.50	33.00	33.00	....
July	28.50	33.00	33.00	....
Aug.	30.66	33.00	33.00	....
Sept.	33.00	33.00	33.00	....
Oct.	33.00	33.00	33.00	....
Nov.	33.00	33.00	33.00	....
Dec.	33.00	33.00	33.00	....
Aver.	30.18	33.00	33.00	....

Lead Imports and Exports By Principal Countries

(A. B. M. S.)

Reported in pigs, bars, etc.; metric tons except where otherwise noted.

IMPORTS

	1958 Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
U. S.† (s.t.)	21,767	24,924	...
Canada (s.t)	18	...	...
Denmark	1,325	1,679	747
France	5,274	4,426	2,164
Germany, W.††	3,893	...	...
Italy‡	1,126	...	...
Netherlands	1,455	2,663	2,057
Norway	572	197	...
Sweden	1,275	1,157	...
Switzerland	1,513	842	886
U. K. (l.t.)	15,858	14,212	7,110
India* (l.t.)	1,822	1,715	...

EXPORTS

U. S.† (s.t.)	16	23	...
Canada (s.t.)	4,753	1,552	9,497
Denmark	940	620	243
France	506	130	426
Germany, W.††	2,273	...	...
Netherlands	339	346	355
Sweden	123	119	...
Switzerland	1	...	...
Northern Rhodesia* (l.t.)	1,056	...	...

† Refined.
†† Includes scrap.
‡ Includes lead alloys.
* British Bureau of Non-Ferrous Metal Statistics.

French Lead Imports

(A. B. M. S.)

(In metric tons)

	1958 Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
Ore (gross weight)	9,329	9,890	8,660
Algeria	900	...	...
Morocco	8,429	8,890	8,660
Fr. Equat. Africa	...	1,000	...
Pig lead	5,274	4,426	2,164
Belgium	...	102	51
Germany (W.)	550	145	...
Algeria	2	13	...
Morocco	3,425	1,217	953
Tunisia	1,297	2,949	1,160

Consumers' Lead Stocks, Receipts and Consumption

(Bureau of Mines — In Short Tons)

	Stocks Feb. 28, 1958	Net Receipts in Mar.	Consumed in Mar.	Stocks Mar. 31, 1958
Soft lead	67,076	55,049	50,621	71,504
Antimonial lead	38,199	14,311	18,624	33,886
Lead in alloys	7,110	2,867	2,855	7,122
Lead in copper-base scrap	1,486	1,035	1,083	1,438
Total	113,871	73,262	*73,183	113,950

* Excludes 2,660 tons of lead which went directly from scrap to fabricated products and 177 tons of lead contained in leaded zinc oxide production.

Consumption of Lead by Class of Product

(Bureau of Mines — In Short Tons)

MARCH

	Soft lead	Antimonial lead	Lead in alloys	Lead in copper-base scrap	Total
Metal products	27,630	18,217	2,835	1,083	49,765
Pigments	6,416	3	....	....	6,419
Chemicals	15,144	4	....	....	15,148
Miscellaneous	514	348	....	....	862
Unclassified	917	52	20	....	989
Total	50,621	18,624	2,855	1,083	*73,183

* Excludes 2,660 tons of lead which went directly from scrap to fabricated products and 177 tons of lead contained in leaded zinc oxide production.

U. K. Lead Imports

(British Bureau of Non-Ferrous Metal Statistics)

(In tons of 2,240 lbs.)

(Gross Weight)	1958 Feb.	Mar.	Apr.
Lead and lead alloys	14,212	7,110	9,509
Australia	11,852	3,851	5,877
Canada	2,100	3,050	3,175
Belgium	50	50	...
Peru	200	50	448
Other countries	10	109	9

Domestic Zinc Statistics

American Zinc Institute

Commencing with January, 1948, all regularly operating U. S. primary and secondary smelters are included in this report. Production from foreign ores also is included.

(Tons of 2,000 lbs.)

	Stock Beginning	Production	Shipments: Domestic	Export & Drawback	Gov't Acc't	Total	Stock at End	Daily Avg. Prod.
1950 Tl.	94,221	910,354	849,246	18,189	128,256	995,691	8,884	2,494
1950 Mo. Avg.		75,863	70,770	1,516	10,688	82,974		
1951 Total	8,884	931,833	836,800	42,067	39,949	918,816	21,901	2,553
1951 Mo. Avg.		77,653	69,733	3,506	3,329	76,568		
1952 Total	21,901	961,430	803,343	56,202	36,626	896,171	87,160	2,627
1952 Mo. Avg.		80,119	66,945	4,683	3,052	74,681		
1953 Total	87,160	971,191	818,850	16,326	42,332	877,508	180,843	2,661
1953 Mo. Avg.		80,933	68,238	1,361	3,528	73,126		
1954 Total	180,843	868,242	787,922	27,929	108,957	924,808	124,277	2,379
1954 Mo. Avg.		72,353	65,660	2,327	9,080	77,067		
1955 Total	40,979	1,031,018	1,007,619	19,497	87,200	1,114,316	40,979	2,825
1955 Mo. Avg.		85,918	83,968	1,625	7,267	92,860		
1956								
February	41,330	86,329	84,727	317	2,782	87,826	39,833	2,977
March	39,833	91,690	84,204	460	6,821	91,485	40,038	2,958
April	40,038	88,664	74,789	1,437	4,570	80,795	47,907	2,955
May	47,907	81,238	59,085	287	10,196	69,568	59,577	2,620
June	59,577	78,321	53,048	539	15,085	68,672	69,226	2,611
July	69,226	83,080	34,219	811	14,501	49,531	102,775	2,680
August	102,775	89,549	70,707	1,235	16,075	88,017	104,307	2,889
September	104,307	90,235	73,142	934	18,301	92,377	102,165	3,008
October	102,165	93,493	84,991	465	21,392	106,848	88,810	3,016
November	88,810	91,808	82,478	787	27,168	110,433	70,185	3,060
December	70,185	98,234	80,772	671	18,354	99,797	68,622	3,169
1956 Total		1,062,954	869,270	9,027	157,014	1,035,311	68,622	2,904
1956 Mo. Avg.		88,850	72,439	752	13,085	86,275		
1957								
January	68,622	93,452	67,273	450	15,377	83,100	78,974	3,014
February	78,974	88,078	67,731	1,527	10,905	80,163	86,889	3,146
March	86,889	96,924	67,441	1,558	25,608	94,607	89,357	3,127
April	89,357	96,506	55,000	1,411	23,921	80,332	105,531	3,217
May	105,531	96,855	60,729	2,106	26,858	89,693	112,693	3,124
June	112,693	90,719	54,275	1,358	14,324	69,957	133,455	3,024
July	133,455	85,779	57,862	4,497	11,186	73,055	146,179	2,767
August	146,179	84,166	70,318	860	9,871	81,049	149,296	2,715
September	149,296	77,455	62,111	530	10,344	72,985	153,766	2,582
October	153,766	81,492	66,225	372	12,736	79,333	155,925	2,629
November	155,925	79,754	73,437	581	9,148	83,166	152,531	2,658
December	152,531	86,270	62,730	210	9,188	72,128	166,655	2,783
1957 Total		1,067,450	765,132	15,460	179,466	815,567		
1958								
January	166,655	82,343	58,211	641	9,805	68,657	180,346	2,656
February	180,346	68,354	49,072	446	9,993	59,511	189,189	2,441
March	189,189	72,274	48,948	111	8,763	57,822	203,641	2,331
April	203,641	70,214	46,598	159	5,927	52,684	221,171	2,340
May	221,171	71,018	51,390	129	....	51,519	240,670	2,291

U. S. Consumption of Slab Zinc

Bureau of Mines

(Short Tons)

	By Galvanizers	Industries Die Casters	Brass products	Rolled zinc	Zinc oxide & other	Total
1950 Total	434,094	281,285	186,451	67,779	27,856	947,365
1951 Total	386,873	266,442	141,456	64,000	28,738	887,009
1952 Total	375,563	236,022	155,211	51,508	30,885	849,289
1953 Total	403,162	305,346	177,201	53 784	35,037	977.636
1954 Total	398,599	286,817	107,293	45,979	33,342	876,130
1955 Total	439,694	404,790	144,816	50,363	39,302	1,081,468
1956						
March	38,662	31,332	12,889	4,433	3,566	90,882
April	37,092	29,226	12,635	4,010	3,359	86,322
May	38,064	26,003	12,218	3,431	1,260	80,976
June	37,005	21,790	8,351	3,454	1,315	71,915
July	12,960	21,425	5,193	2,187	2,883	45,648
August	33,840	26,814	8,420	4,222	2,959	76,255
September	37,313	26,998	8,370	3,397	3,280	79,358
October	40,875	34,985	10.164	4.158	3.695	93,877
November	36,767	32,812	9,581	3,625	3,539	87,224
December	32,790	33,238	8,799	3,140	3,405	82,272
Total	421,218	352,451	122,395	45,382	36,251	988,097
1957						
January	34,337	37,517	10,800	3,502	3,434	90,490
February	31,686	32,520	9,156	3,284	3,206	80,752
March	30,747	30,946	8,860	3,553	3,378	78,384
April	30,631	29,166	9,491	4,001	3,300	77,489
May	30,537	28,423	9,563	3,389	3,097	75,909
June	29,907	27,688	8,710	3,613	2,646	73,464
July	26,067	26,116	6,361	2,698	2,981	65,123
August	27,885	29,237	9,755	3,686	3,099	74,562
September	28,651	31,051	9,588	2,911	1,590	75,976
October	32,940	35,499	10,952	3,385	1,783	87,898
November	28,025	31,396	10,024	2,843	1,255	76,595
December	24,383	27,927	7,854	2,679	1,427	67,421
Total	355,796	358,543	111,114	39,544	20,486	924,063
1958						
January	26,861	26,348	9,115	3,183	1,664	69,295
February	24,598	22,629	7,279	2,716	1,316	60,347
March	27,171	19,045	6,871	3,138	1,724	59,978

Prime Western Zinc Prices

(East St. Louis, f.o.b.)

(Cents per pound)

(In tons of 2,240 pounds)

	1955	1956	1957	1958
Jan.	11.50	13.46	13.50	10.00
Feb.	11.50	13.50	13.50	10.00
Mar.	11.50	13.50	13.50	10.00
Apr.	11.93	13.50	13.50	10.00
May	12.00	13.50	11.933	10.00
June	12.25	13.50	10.84	
July	12.50	13.50	10.00	
Aug.	12.50	13.50	10.00	
Sept.	12.96	13.50	10.00	
Oct.	13.02	13.50	10.00	
Nov.	13.00	13.50	10.00	
Dec.	13.00	13.50	10.00	
Aver.	12.305	13.497	11.40	

High Grade Zinc Prices

(Delivered)

N. Y. Monthly Averages

(Cents per pound)

	1955	1956	1957	1958
Jan.	12.85	14.81	14.85	11.35
Feb.	12.85	14.85	14.85	11.35
Mar.	12.85	14.85	14.85	11.35
Apr.	13.28	14.85	14.85	11.084
May	13.35	14.85	13.283	11.00
June	13.60	14.85	12.19	
July	13.85	14.85	11.35	
Aug.	13.85	14.85	11.35	
Sept.	14.31	14.85	11.35	
Oct.	14.37	14.85	11.35	
Nov.	14.35	14.85	11.35	
Dec.	14.35	14.85	11.35	
Aver.	13.655	14.847	12.75	

U. K. Zinc Consumption

(British Bureau of Non-Ferrous Metal Statistics)

(In Tons of 2,240 Pounds)

	1956	1957	1958
Jan.	29,779	28,485	27,473
Feb.	29,568	26,276	24,551
Mar.	28,650	27,049	26,967
Apr.	25,348	24,247	....
May	27,922	29,589	....
June	26,650	25,202	....
July	23,826	25,934	....
Aug.	18,867	20,381	....
Sept.	25,470	27,792	....
Oct.	27,784	29,552	....
Nov.	27,713	26,705	....
Dec.	24,134	24,419	....
Total	315,711	315,631	....

Mine Production of Zinc in United States

(U. S. Bureau of Mines)

(In short tons)

	Eastern States	Central States	Western States	Total U.S.*
1953				
Total	183,612	57,300	293,818	534,730
1954				
Total	166,487	63,100	234,942	464,539
1955				
Total	163,230	73,630	277,811	514,671
1956				
Dec.	15,513	4,160	24,411	44,084
Total	175,310	61,080	301,253	537,643
1957				
Jan.	18,586	4,916	26,612	50,174
Feb.	15,989	4,658	25,434	46,080
Mar.	17,834	5,156	27,778	51,057
Apr.	18,245	4,912	28,557	51,714
May	17,066	1,744	28,314	47,123
June	16,981	2,855	25,664	45,940
July	15,391	2,679	24,602	42,672
Aug.	17,078	1,858	23,440	42,376
Sept.	14,111	187	20,481	34,779
Oct.	17,839	188	21,323	34,390
Nov.	14,874	180	19,213	34,967
Dec.	13,893	173	18,683	34,364
Total	196,877	29,506	290,151	520,128
1958				
Jan.	16,165	1,682	20,861	38,708
Feb.	13,652	1,365	18,528	33,545
Mar.	13,922	1,291	20,411	35,624
Apr.	15,719	1,311	21,698	38,728

*Includes Alaskan output in some months.

Mine Production of Lead in United States

(U. S. Bureau of Mines)

(In short tons)

	Eastern States	Central States	Western States	Total U.S.*
1952				
Ttl.	11,252	150,302	228,607	390,161
1953				
Ttl.	9,970	136,650	188,776	335,412
1954				
Ttl.	8,608	138,940	169,804	317,352
1955				
Ttl.	10,379	145,640	177,409	333,409
1956				
Nov.	862	10,779	16,862	28,503
Dec.	804	10,670	15,635	27,109
Ttl.	11,395	141,900	195,034	348,329
1957				
Jan.	1,002	12,513	16,714	30,229
Feb.	942	11,730	16,464	29,136
Mar.	968	11,875	18,022	30,865
Apr.	1,053	12,695	17,167	30,915
May	988	11,107	17,760	29,855
June	648	10.569	15.500	26,717
July	532	11,430	15,032	26,994
Aug.	674	11,168	15,654	27,496
Sept.	744	9,935	14,087	24,766
Oct.	759	12,392	14,950	28,101
Nov.	619	10,170	12,519	23,308
Dec.	599	9,887	12,393	22,880
Ttl.	9,300	135,800	188,392	333,493
1958				
Jan.	675	12,513	12,613	25,801
Feb.	542	11,356	11,734	23,632
Mar.	526	4,633	13,148	18,307
Apr.	487	12,438	12,787	25,712

Mine Production of Gold in United States

(U. S. Bureau of Mines)

(In fine ounces)

	Eastern States	Western States	Alaska*	Total
1955				
Ttl.	2,026	1,634,625	247,535	1,884,186
1956				
Nov.	206	133,456	25,506	159,162
Dec.	178	129,139	5,506	134,817
Ttl.	1,998	1,607,930	204,300	1,814,228
1957				
Jan.	183	131,954	1,134	133.271
Feb.	153	124,555	1,495	126,203
Mar.	182	137,404	1,076	138,662
Apr.	168	130.116	97	130,381
May	165	137,953	5,839	143,957
June	204	129,196	11,457	140,857
July	203	128,073	33,723	161,999
Aug.	192	126,219	37,933	164,344
Sept.	178	124,454	42,434	167,066
Oct.	183	136,248	38,585	175,016
Nov.	182	125,796	27,000	152,978
Dec.	181	123,250	6,790	130,221
Ttl.	2,174	1,556,450	210,000	1,768,624
1958				
Jan.	207	134,682	2,736	137,225
Feb.	147	116,382	59	116,598
Mar.	174	120,085	86	120,345

* Alaska totals based on mint and smelter receipts.

Mine Production of Recoverable Silver in United States

(U. S. Bureau of Mines)

(In Fine Ounces)

	Eastern States	Missouri	Western States	Alaska*	Total
1955 Total	159,038	438,000	36,103,723	33,804	36,734,565
1956 Total	553,982	377,200	36,169,267	26,700	37,127,149
1957					
April	49,669	20,300	3,399,013	239	3,469,251
May	52,880	19,600	3,324,515	711	3,397,706
June	49,488	23,350	3,145,297	2,081	3,220,216
July	54,011	25,000	3,117,841	3,670	3,200,522
August	49,880	25,950	3,001,938	4,665	3,082,433
September	48,925	24,200	3,011,542	5,471	3,089,508
October	47,892	29,800	3,036,720	4,816	3,119,228
November	50,821	8,020	2,690,456	3,537	2,752,834
December	50,825	7,000	2,673,590	810	2,732,225
Total	610,386	240,000	37,018,950	26,000	37,895,336
1958					
January	45,358	17,400	2,939,634	324	3,002,716
February	38,608	16,000	2,788,072	5	2,842,685
March	38,134	5,500	2,778,867	10	2,822,511

* Alaska totals based on mint and smelter receipts.

U. S. Silver Production*

(A.B.M.S.)

(In thousands of ounces; commercial bars, 0.999 fine, and other refined forms)

	Dom.†	For.	Total
1953 Total	34,697	37,764	72,461
1954 Total	38,059	39,422	77,481
1955 Total	33,101	32,780	65,881
1956			
October	3.454	3.125	6.579
November	2.886	2.685	5,571
December	3,168	3,802	6,970
Total	38,157	40,160	78,317
1957			
January	2,997	2,877	5,874
February	2,925	2,876	5,801
March	3,360	3,166	6,526
April	3,735	2,807	6,542
May	2,486	1,388	3,874
June	3,386	2,880	6,266
July	2,859	3,452	6,311
Aug.	2,500	2,558	5,058
Sept.	2,937	3,263	6,200
Oct.	3.334	3,419	6,753
Nov.	2,731	3,374	6,105
Dec.	3,029	2,872	5,901
Total	36,279	34,932	71,211
1958			
January	3,520	3,551	7,071
February	3,589	2,790	6,379
March	2,465	3,568	6,033
April	3,123	3,056	6,179

* The separation between silver of foreign and domestic origin on the basis of refined bars and other refined forms is only approximate.

† Includes purchases of crude silver by the U. S. Mint.

Production of Primary Aluminum in the U. S.

(U. S. Bureau of Mines)

(In short tons)

	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
Jan.	67,954	76,934	89,895	116,247	128,203	140,394	147,029	139,909
Feb.	62,740	72,374	92,649	110,483	116,236	132,763	119,059	125,602
Mar.	70,022	77,069	104,460	122,339	130,272	145,895	135,706	137,916
Apr.	67,701	76,880	102,071	120,434	126,394	144,726	139,152	128,559
May	67,720	80,803	105,464	125,138	131,128	150,800	145,174	129,083
June	67,454	77,476	104,152	120,758	127,634	145,726	138,007	.....
July	72,698	78,368	109,285	126,161	132,669	151,624	142,157	.....
Aug.	73,816	85,175	110,545	125,296	133,551	92,406	143,449	.....
Sept.	69,429	76,882	109,333	120,332	130,606	132,316	129,278	.....
Oct.	72,647	77,312	108,219	125,089	134,655	149,125	133,759	.....
Nov.	72,246	74,639	105,636	121,252	133,689	145,081	135,024	.....
Dec.	72,454	83,419	110,291	127,056	140,748	148,391	140,033	.....
Ttl.	836,881	937,330	1,252,013	1,460,565	1,565,721	1,679,427	1,647,710	.....

Average Silver Prices

(Cents per fine ounce)

	1955	1956	1957	1958
Jan.	85.25	90.357	91.375	89.449
Feb.	85.25	90.90	91.375	88.625
Mar.	85.25	91.128	91.375	88.625
Apr.	87.08	90.875	91.375	88.625
May	88.928	90.75	91.307	88.625
June	89.71	90.46	90.456	
July	90.49	90.14	90.31	
Aug.	90.75	90.614	90.909	
Sept.	90.795	90.75	90.602	
Oct.	91.794	90.722	90.625	
Nov.	91.46	91.375	90.382	
Dec.	90.45	91.375	89.80	
Aver.	89.116	90.79	90.824	

Note — The averages are based on the price of refined bullion imported on or after August 31, 1943.

U. S. Copper Imports

(A.B.M.S.) (Bureau of the Census)
(In tons of 2,000 lbs.)

	1957	1958	
	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.
Ore, matte and regulus (content)	9,689	12,192	7,612
Canada	2,520	2,309	1,203
Mexico	752	597	476
Cuba	1,164	1,112	1,150
Argentina	...	12	178
Bolivia	554	592	111
Chile	1,576	1,362	978
Peru	1,111	245	759
Philippines	1	2,610	2,389
U. of S. Africa	1,915	3,300	...
Australia	95	...	144
Other countries	1	53	224
Blister copper (content)	25,298	22,759	23,282
Mexico	3,143	3,690	2,991
Chile	17,283	13,447	17,705
Peru	1,268	1,664	...
Rhodesia & Nyasaland	1,680	2,847	2,031
U. of S. Africa	556	1,111	555
Turkey	1,368	...	...
Refined cathodes and shapes	11,206	16,280	15,320
Canada	5,152	8,284	4,896
Mexico	336	820	970
Chile	570	263	...
Peru	1,529	1,280	1,359
Germany (W.)	891	...	...
U. Kingdom	218	470	2,767
Belgian Congo	350	1,550	1,548
Rhodesia & Nyasaland	2,160	3,113	3,163
U. of S. Africa	...	500	560
Other countries	...	...	57
Total Imports:			
Crude & refined	46,193	51,231	46,214
Old and scrap (content)	867	1,304	1,069
Composition metal (cont.)	7	18	...
Brass scrap and old (cu. cont.)	659	646	318

U. S. Zinc Imports

(A.B.M.S.) (Bureau of the Census)
(In tons of 2,000 lbs.)

	1957	1958	
	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.
Zinc ore (cont.)	48,629	45,288	48,724
Canada	16,828	13,445	13,311
Mexico	16,256	12,208	16,959
Cuba	123	...	...
Guatemala	554	442	657
Honduras	91	138	206
Bolivia	1,604	2,013	630
Colombia	...	...	77
Chile	...	...	3
Peru	8,972	12,092	8,037
U. of S. Africa	747	4,456	7,039
Australia	1,723	364	1,633
Philippines	6	11	...
Other countries	1,725†	119	172
Zinc blocks, pigs, etc.	22,069	12,889	15,307
Canada	8,281	5,016	4,046
Mexico	3,575	349	3,875
Peru	1,726	801	2,710
Austria	110	55	...
Belgium	1,805	1,115	1,497
Germany (W.)	...	224	112
Italy	744	417	520
Norway	..	336	56
Yugoslavia	601	...	221
Belgian Congo	5,227	3,456	562
Australia	...	1,120	...
Japan	...	...	1,708
Total Imports:			
Zinc ore, blocks, pigs	70,698	58,177	64,031
Dross and skim.	...	...	139
Old and worn out	21	35	...

† Countries of origin subject to verification, import entries now being retraced by Census.

U. S. Copper Exports

(A.B.M.S.) (Bureau of the Census)

(In tons of 2,000 lbs.)

	1957	1958	
	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.
Ore, conc., matte & other unref. (cont.)	1,229	976	725
Refined ingots, bars, etc.*	26,123	29,338	18,903
Canada	208	216	144
Argentina	947	2,391	854
Brazil	719	124	51
Austria	11	...	...
Belgium	...	...	3
Denmark	...	...	224
France	1,485	9,010	4,525
Germany (W.)	7,630	6,431	2,871
Italy	2,243	1,588	2,007
Netherlands	616	56	168
Norway	112	728	347
Sweden	672	560	112
Switzerland	1,707	224	783
U. Kingdom	6,983	4,927	5,262
Yugoslavia	1,680	2,520	...
India	205	140	14
Japan	846	392	1,101
U. of S. Africa	56	...	...
Australia	...	...	22
Other countries	3	31	‡415
Total Exports:			
Crude & refined	27,352	30,314	19,628
Pipes and tubes	135	75	119
Plates and sheets	29	12	17
Rods, brush-copper, castings, rolls, segments (finished forms) n.e.s.	33	89	15
Wire, bare	782	617	1,007
Building wire and cable†	300	189	188
Weatherproof wire†	32	21	34
Insulated copper wire n.e.s.†	1,073	968	652

* Includes exports of refined copper resulting from scrap that was reprocessed on toll for account of the shipper.
† Gross weight; n.e.s.-not elsewhere specified.
‡ Includes 401 tons to Cuba.

U. S. Copper Scrap Exports

(A.B.M.S.) (Bureau of the Census)

(In tons of 2,000 lbs.)

	1957	1958	
	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.
Copper scrap, unalloyed* (new and old)	487	315	537
Canada	...	...	14
Belgium	...	...	56
France	55	64	132
Germany (W.)	148	236	195
India	119	8	...
Japan	132	...	...
Other countries	33	7	‡140
Copper-base scrap, alloyed† (new and old)	1,804	567	1,606
Canada	6	...	3
Mexico	3	...	...
France	110	61	221
Germany (W.)	403	215	417
Italy	416	45	145
Netherlands	46	...	82
Spain	...	112	22
U. Kingdom	...	15	...
India	125	9	237
Japan	658	104	424
Hong Kong	28	...	44
Other countries	9	6	11

* Ash, brass mill, clippings, dross, flue dust, residues, scale, skimmings, wire scrap.
† Copper-base alloys, including brass and bronze — Ashes, clippings for remanufacture, cupro-nickel scrap, cupro-nickel trimmings, nickel silver scrap, phosphor bronze, phosphor copper, skimmings, turnings, round.
‡ To Spain.

U. S. Lead Imports

(A.B.M.S.) (Bureau of the Census)
(In tons of 2,000 lbs.)

	1957	1958	
	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.
Ore, matte, etc. (content)	18,639	29,245	14,676
Canada	1,425	3,093	1,205
Mexico	420	299	229
Guatemala	768	702	341
Honduras	161	239	527
Bolivia	1,853	870	3,095
Chile	...	...	88
Colombia	...	...	437
Peru	3,188	5,515	5,756
U. of S. Africa	6,066	11,262	...
Australia	4,711	7,184	2,973
Philippines	23	53	...
Other countries	24	28	25
Base bullion (content)	...	3	...
Canada	...	3	...
Pigs and bars	39,061	21,767	24,924
Canada	792	832	642
Mexico	14,252	7,470	8,351
Peru	6,712	5,600	3,021
Belgium	771	920	1,709
Denmark	245	672	...
France	281	55	...
Germany	...	143	670
Netherlands	110	176	...
Spain	...	358	...
U. Kingdom	222	1,963	3,107
Yugoslavia	3,750	1,323	4,077
Morocco	...	...	2,208
Australia	11,423	2,130	1,119
Other countries	503	125	20
Total Imports:			
Ore, base bullion, refined	57,700	51,015	39,600
Lead scrap, dross, etc. (cont.)	762	722	1,652
Antimonial lead & typemetal	526	280	1,209
Lead content thereof	493	241	1,012

U. S. Zinc Exports

(A.B.M.S.) (Bureau of the Census)
(In tons of 2,000 lbs.)

	1957	1958	
	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.
Slabs, blocks, etc.	222	413	343
Canada	...	2	1
Mexico	94	74	...
Chile	...	...	2
U. Kingdom	...	336	336
Korea	128	...	...
Other countries	...	1	4
Total Exports:			
Ore, conc., slabs, blocks	222	413	343
Scrap, ashes, dross and skim.	222	75	210
Battery shells and parts, unassem.	...	...	9
Rolled in sheets, plates & strips,† and die castings	250	275	209
Alloys ex brass and bronze and chromite zinc sheets, mold, castings, pattern plates, forms, n.e.s.	121	117	96

† Includes photoengraving sheets and plates.

Comparative Metal Prices

	Av. 1939	OPA Av. 1946	1958 June 21
Copper, Domestic Electro., Del. Valley	11.20	14.375	25.00-26.50
Lead (N. Y.)	5.05	8.25	11.50
P. W. Zinc (E. St. Louis, f.o.b.)	5.05	5.05	10.00
New York, del.	...	...	10.50
Tin, Spot Straits, N. Y.	...	...	94.75
Aluminum ingot 99½%+	20.00	15.00	26.10
Antimony (R.M.M. brand, f.o.b. Laredo	12.36	14.50	29.00

* Nominal.

World Production of Copper

(American Bureau of Metal Statistics)

(In Tons of 2,000 Pounds)

	United States (a)	Canada (b)	Mexico (crude) (c)	Chile (d)	Peru (d)	Fed. Rep. of Germany (e)	Norway (f)	United Kingdom (g-h)	Yugoslavia (e)	India (f-h)	Japan (e)	Turkey (f)	Australia (e)	Northern Rhodesia (e)	Union of South Africa (d)
1954															
Total	863,721	302,934	59,030	372,814	29,233	258,259	14,205	152,858	33,394	8,274	117,371	27,727	42,241	386,577	43,133
1955															
Total	1,036,702	326,599	61,583	447,288	35,478	286,805	14,876	138,271	31,151	8,432	124,908	26,313	41,935	350,302	47,176
1956															
Dec.	92,231	30,422	5,521	44,911	838	21,989	1,293	9,174	2,687	786	11,993	2,064	4,707	38,892	4,299
1957															
Jan.	94,873	26,053	5,592	44,697	2,276	21,990	1,399	11,528	2,697	440	12,493	1,565	4,047	36,360	3,744
Feb.	92,508	29,033	4,630	41,890	3,131	20,736	956	11,178	2,586	768	12,599	1,455	4,088	35,251	3,392
Mar.	96,363	30,521	5,688	42,596	3,255	24,554	931	11,651	3,123	850	12,116	3,011	4,688	43,471	3,671
Apr.	98,910	27,917	5,139	31,761	2,559	23,515	1,635	7,853	3,049	810	8,860	3,057	5,029	37,605	..
May	96,334	26,640	5,421	38,769	4,122	23,795	1,608	12,998	3,194	810	13,479	2,995	5,036	44,471	4,151
June	95,893	26,841	5,107	40,262	4,987	21,816	1,455	7,991	3,272	787	13,930	2,017	3,031	37,874	3,839
July	86,141	26,349	5,961	40,351	5,839	24,170	1,418	11,493	3,096	774	14,585	961	5,450	31,450	3,305
Aug.	89,680	30,025	5,144	36,744	4,005	24,709	1,649	5,926	3,461	718	14,667	1,757	5,639	29,212	4,356
Sept.	87,270	30,220	4,960	32,822	4,270	24,654	1,725	12,237	3,996	757	14,448	3,398	5,072	42,871	3,864
Oct.	93,078	31,334	6,140	43,096	3,000	23,955	1,581	10,368	3,025	999	13,311	1,880	4,778	43,123	4,000
Nov.	90,045	35,823	5,778	42,995	3,227	23,127	1,464	9,606	3,080	775	13,166	1,862	4,527	44,013	5,134
Dec.	95,285	35,593	5,446	43,765	4,786	21,786	1,424	9,607	3,207	810	13,038	2,114	4,388	42,459	4,672
Total	1,115,483	360,745	42,905	....	46,141	255,710	17,265	121,799	37,186	9,298	143,654	27,101	55,633	499,418	47,828
1958															
Jan.	94,735	32,830	5,272	41,578	3,990	23,790	1,554	7,909	3,000	348	12,345	....	4,334	42,996	4,285
Feb.	87,130	30,568	4,849	39,648	3,235	21,792	1,340	11,495	3,054	756	10,806	....	4,045	36,364	4,708
Mar.	90,336	....	5,954	....	3,497	25,089	....	9,559	....	821	10,196	....	....	44,847	....
April	86,014	....	6,101	....	4,010	....	....	....	....	....	8,515	....	....	40,752	....

(a) Reported by Copper Institute. Crude, "recoverable contents of mine production or smelter production or shipments, and custom intake." Does not include intake of scrap nor of imported ore except that received from Cuba and Philippines. (b) Blister copper plus recoverable copper in concentrates, matte, etc., exported. (c) Crude copper, i. e., copper content of blister or converter copper as originally produced in the several countries, although some of it may be refined at home; e. g., in Rhodesia. (d) Blister and/or refined. (e) Refined. There are quantities of scrap included in the electrolytic production in addition to that reported, tonnage of which is not obtainable. (f) Smelter production. (g) Refinery production from imported blister only. (h) British Bureau of Non-Ferrous Metal Statistics. * Refined.

World Production of Refined Lead

(American Bureau of Metal Statistics)

(In Tons of 2,000 Pounds)

	United States	Canada	Mexico	Peru	Belgium	France	Fed. Rep. of Germany	Italy	Spain	Yugoslavia	Japan	Australia (a)	French Morocco	Tunisia	Rhodesia	Total
1953																
Total	538,883	166,356	225,975	66,520	84,162	60,387	164,977	40,726	53,799	78,033	25,513	241,419	29,970	30,397	12,891	1,813,778
1954																
Total	551,613	166,379	231,595	63,785	79,260	71,083	162,773	41,159	62,475	73,555	37,612	260,424	29,417	30,015	16,309	1,877,841
1955																
Total	547,153	148,811	221,138	67,303	91,241	73,251	162,508	46,806	67,509	83,347	40,912	254,558	28,870	28,620	17,976	1,893,125
1956																
Dec.	54,062	12,531	17,088	5,787	9,540	1,797	17,094	3,667	5,113	7,747	4,885	22,263	1,948	2,724	1,344	169,392
1957																
Jan.	50,854	10,117	19,212	5,676	9,971	8,084	16,540	3,196	5,389	6,195	4,928	21,498	4,052	1,261	1,344	169,640
Feb.	48,012	11,192	18,574	5,736	9,969	7,970	14,516	3,519	3,980	6,213	4,863	17,060	3,759	2,544	1,323	159,984
Mar.	52,357	12,727	17,873	6,431	9,906	8,103	16,420	3,574	6,031	8,643	4,464	18,515	2,215	2,817	1,120	172,730
Apr.	56,170	12,436	20,235	5,915	9,359	7,624	17,558	3,408	6,235	7,515	3,416	18,127	2,047	1,733	1,400	174,593
May	51,718	13,172	13,942	5,355	9,766	8,890	17,424	3,275	..	6,610	5,477	25,268	2,211	2,490	1,400	173,276
June	48,203	12,406	8,524	6,083	9,722	7,809	13,802	3,537	4,932	6,775	4,829	21,847	2,392	1,997	1,456	156,657
July	47,100	12,098	15,831	6,768	8,083	7,396	16,315	4,000	5,893	6,687	4,786	22,242	3,113	2,270	1,456	164,802
Aug.	48,191	12,568	26,341	7,258	7,961	7,443	15,403	2,869	6,124	7,691	4,786	23,548	2,477	1,903	1,456	177,247
Sept.	50,436	11,298	20,151	6,553	8,053	7,768	15,938	4,173	5,866	6,356	5,366	24,209	2,463	1,821	1,456	174,013
Oct.	52,041	10,302	18,627	6,323	9,615	7,874	17,643	3,491	6,582	7,409	5,297	19,639	2,733	2,512	1,456	171,334
Nov.	48,771	12,125	19,491	6,374	9,257	8,396	16,703	4,063	4,840	7,373	5,678	24,987	2,806	2,598	1,456	177,739
Dec.	50,500	12,504	19,465	6,951	8,191	7,512	17,215	4,231	5,460	7,846	5,785	24,095	4,173	3,123	1,568	180,412
Total	604,533	142,935	218,266	55,971	....	94,509	195,136	42,336	61,332	85,313	59,670	261,035	34,441	27,069	12,364	2,052,431
1958																
Jan.	47,665	12,672	20,144	6,188	8,375	7,501	18,017	4,013	5,297	6,042	4,974	25,518	3,323	1,785	1,232	173,922
Feb.	47,133	....	18,341	5,306	8,347	7,959	15,939	4,433	5,337	7,452	4,352	23,628	3,326	2,781	1,176	.....
Mar.	43,441	....	18,455	6,899	8,773	7,890	15,514	4,597	6,392	....	4,335	....	3,375	1,174	1,204	.....
April	40,984	....	21,099	5,626	....	....	....	4,652	....	....	3,461	....	....	....	1,204	.....

(a) Production credited to Australia includes lead refined in England from Australian base bullion.

World Production of Slab Zinc

(American Bureau of Metal Statistics)

(In Tons of 2,000 Pounds)

	United States (a)	Can. (b)	Mexico	Peru (b-c)	Belgium	France (a)	Fed. Rep. of Germany	Great Britain	Italy	Netherlands	Norway (b)	Spain	Yugoslavia	Japan (a)	Australia (b)	Rhodesia (b)	Total (d)
1952																	
Total	961,430	223,140	61,456	5,491	295,909	88,255	162,272	76,981	60,438	28,555	43,061	23,329	15,943	77,203	97,931	25,687	2,141,081
1953																	
Total	971,191	247,707	59,589	9,819	313,215	89,218	163,430	81,436	65,730	27,721	42,566	24,152	16,037	86,333	101,003	23,370	2,223,017
1954																	
Total	868,242	218,810	60,477	16,982	234,896	122,243	184,806	90,987	74,356	28,686	43,763	25,109	15,040	112,292	117,066	29,736	2,243,591
1955																	
Total	1,031,018	257,008	61,879	18,943	233,623	123,623	197,024	90,917	77,761	31,202	49,724	26,244	15,175	122,965	113,221	31,248	2,534,457
1956																	
Nov.	91,806	20,470	5,060	....	21,044	9,257	16,851	6,443	7,037	2,727	4,538	2,087	1,414	12,717	9,810	2,716	219,916
Dec.	92,234	22,012	5,291	880	21,816	10,088	17,835	8,135	7,249	2,745	4,654	2,151	1,425	11,819	10,257	2,856	233,020
1957																	
Jan.	93,452	20,340	5,357	1,560	22,466	11,464	17,700	6,360	6,944	2,922	4,424	1,896	2,734	11,361	10,166	2,856	218,017
Feb	88,078	19,808	4,788	2,346	22,354	10,571	15,903	6,256	6,186	2,552	3,851	1,694	2,447	10,632	9,130	2,520	213,521
Mar.	96,924	21,942	5,334	2,352	22,486	12,249	17,627	8,537	6,719	2,820	4,478	2,124	2,526	9,754	10,114	2,352	234,556
Apr.	96,506	20,504	5,129	2,380	22,263	12,112	16,903	6,802	7,174	2,647	4,252	2,009	2,561	9,546	10,037	2,744	....
May	96,855	20,565	5,219	2,650	23,119	17,700	17,108	7,345	7,089	2,881	4,468	1,836	2,748	14,213	10,336	2,800	238,011
June	90,719	19,929	5,011	2,701	21,695	12,498	16,521	6,829	7,110	2,646	4,473	1,753	2,639	13,875	8,355	2,800	225,611
July	85,779	20,062	5,263	3,078	20,176	12,511	16,615	7,236	7,178	2,629	4,690	2,049	2,752	14,245	12,229	2,856	225,017
Aug.	84,168	20,305	5,144	3,233	19,391	12,387	16,617	7,272	7,029	2,641	4,378	2,143	2,740	14,008	10,675	2,856	220,388
Sept.	77,455	20,247	5,090	3,000	20,129	10,631	16,389	7,100	6,954	2,698	4,476	1,911	2,745	13,753	10,300	2,800	211,477
Oct.	81,490	20,890	5,351	2,892	21,688	12,305	16,800	7,292	6,133	2,781	4,419	2,011	2,011	14,215	10,829	2,856	221,830
Nov.	79,754	20,933	5,227	3,014	21,660	11,884	16,580	7,036	5,712	2,763	4,399	2,164	2,164	12,905	10,521	2,772	215,399
Dec.	86,270	21,829	5,441	3,333	22,274	12,413	17,684	7,483	6,596	2,742	4,483	2,789	2,189	13,638	10,895	2,828	230,624
Total	1,574,500	247,356	62,354	35,772	259,701	148,455	202,627	85,348	81,179	32,786	52,787	24,279	30,256	152,145	123,587	33,040	2,692,833
1958																	
Jan.	82,343	21,801	5,561	3,271	22,382	12,795	17,187	7,179	4,911	2,654	4,134	2,209	2,943	13,126	10,816	2,828	.....
Feb.	68,354	19,743	4,985	2,669	22,026	12,028	15,562	6,599	5,275	2,659	4,030	1,975	2,797	12,072	....	2,576	.....
Mar.	72,274	22,314	5,620	2,782	21,453	13,786	16,399	7,584	6,549	2,709	3,851	2,045	....	13,217	....	2,856	.....
April	70,214	20,989	5,289	2,597	....	....	....	8,018	6,925	....	3,850	....	....	9,305	....	2,772	.....

(a) Partially electrolytic. (b) Entirely electrolytic. (c) Beginning 1954 both electrolytic and electrochemic. (d) The above totals omit production in Russia, Czechoslovakia, Poland and in Argentina.

U. K. Virgin Copper Stocks

(In long tons)

(British Bureau of Non-Ferrous Metal Statistics)

At start of:	1956	1957	1958
Jan.	76,197	59,614	91,477
Feb.	79,377	59,203	82,483
Mar.	71,634	62,120	89,147
Apr.	73,776	61,779	94,330
May	76,481	71,101	88,582
June	71,713	61,991	....
July	76,188	64,121	....
Aug.	68,197	81,146	....
Sept.	72,069	98,595	....
Oct.	62,327	100,815	....
Nov.	58,893	90,877	....
Dec.	55,838	81,657	....

U. K. Refined Lead Stocks

(British Bureau of Non-Ferrous Metal Statistics)

(In long tons)

At start of:	1956	1957	1958
Jan.	40,987	39,420	51,295
Feb.	34,326	41,433	49,134
Mar.	29,693	36,900	47,738
Apr.	33,974	34,877	40,547
May	29,479	44,933	37,509
June	30,537	40,804	....
July	37,088	42,148	....
Aug.	35,432	48,275	....
Sept.	35,793	51,435	....
Oct.	39,391	45,301	....
Nov.	32,662	50,371	....
Dec.	32,025	48,065	....

U. K. Stocks of Zinc

(British Bureau of Non-Ferrous Metal Statistics)

(In tons of 2,240 lbs.)

	Virgin Zinc		Zinc Conc.	
At start of:	1957	1958	1957	1958
Jan.	44,816	44,926	53,274	79,349
Feb.	40,501	43,308	63,366	82,125
Mar.	38,927	46,662	59,957	87,721
Apr.	41,260	46,608	55,698	84,631
May	37,540	47,251	52,871	80,964
June	36,000	....	49,646	....
July	37,384	....	55,900	....
Aug.	35,561	....	52,588	....
Sept.	44,207	....	59,028	....
Oct.	41,255	....	65,347	....
Nov.	42,095	....	67,828	....
Dec.	41,895	....	73,331	....

U. K. Copper Exports

(British Bureau of Non-Ferrous Metal Statistics)

(In tons of 2,240 lbs.)

	1958		
	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.
(Gross Weight)			
Copper unwrought — ingots, blocks, slabs, bars, etc.	5,268	4,129	3,183
Plates, sheets, rods, etc.	1,454	1,460	1,313
Wire (including uninsulated electric wire)	4,247	3,506	3,332
Tubes	1,671	1,412	956
Other copper worked (incl. pipe fittings)	99	141	77
Total	12,739	10,648	8,861

Copper Consumption in United Kingdom

British Bureau of Non-Ferrous Metal Statistics

(In tons of 2,240 pounds)

	Unalloyed	Alloyed*	Total	Virgin	Scrap
1955 Total	377,576	281,953	659,529	496,467	163,062
1956					
November	38,244	21,142	59,386	47,144	12,242
December	29,927	17,437	47,364	38,505	8,859
Total	388,167	251,312	639,479	500,794	138,685
1957					
January	40,014	21,574	61,588	51,118	10,470
February	36,191	19,849	56,040	43,326	12,714
March	33,537	19,895	53,432	42,787	10,645
April	33,744	18,124	51,868	40,940	10,928
May	36,721	21,395	58,116	44,740	13,376
June	32,922	18,332	51,254	39,756	11,498
July	32,049	19,388	51,437	38,441	12,996
August	24,606	14,834	39,440	30,583	8,857
September	35,404	19,666	55,070	43,883	11,187
October	38,044	22,004	60,048	49,638	10,410
November	35,102	20,506	55,608	44,144	11,464
December	30,043	18,591	48,634	38,104	10,530
Total	407,326	234,158	641,484	507,493	133,991
1958					
January	35,799	20,816	56,615	46,437	10,178
February	32,207	19,352	51,559	37,907	13,652
March	33,491	19,580	53,071	41,539	11,532

*Includes copper sulphate effective October, 1954.

U. K. Zinc Imports

(British Bureau of Non-Ferrous Metal Statistics)

(In tons of 2,240 lbs.)

	1958		
	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.
(Gross Weight)			
Zinc ore and conc.	16,182	14,754	3,775
Zinc conc.†	12,107	6,259	...
Australia	9,422	6,255	...
Burma	2,685	4	...
Zinc and zinc alloys	13,279	11,993	11,464
Rhodesia-Nyasaland	175	225	225
Australia	601	...	200
Canada	7,972	6,652	6,102
Belgium	855	689	467
Germany (W.)	...	2	5
Netherlands	50	...	...
Soviet Union	1,420	1,636	1,748
United States	316	325	...
Belgian Congo	500	700	1,150
Other countries	1,390	1,764	1,567

† British Bureau of Non-Ferrous Metal Statistics. The estimated zinc content is not the content of the gross weight as officially reported for any comparable period.

Zinc Imports and Exports By Principal Countries

(A. B. M. S.)

Reported in pigs, bars, etc.; metric tons except where otherwise noted.

	1958		
IMPORTS	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
U. S. (s.t.)	12,889	15,307	...
Canada (s.t.)	11	...	...
Denmark	618	460	305
France	944	1,588	1,890
Germany, W.†	7,053	...	...
Italy	550	...	...
Netherlands	1,122	809	598
Sweden	1,967	2,469	...
Switzerland†	1,528	905	1,484
U. K. (l.t.)	10,137	13,279	11,993
India* (l.t.)	7,367	6,713	...
EXPORTS			
U. S. (s.t.)	413	343	...
Canada (s.t.)	17,349	8,375	19,636
France	51	54	50
Germany, W.†	1,168	...	...
Italy	227	...	...
Netherlands	470	1,115	1,135
Norway	4,367	2,616	...
Switzerland†	350	352	667
U. K.‡ (l.t.)	392	455	522
Northern Rhodesia* (l.t.)	1,986	2,349	...

† Includes scrap.
‡ Includes manufacturers.
* British Bureau of Non-Ferrous Metal Statistics.

United Kingdom Tin Statistics

(British Bureau of Non-Ferrous Metal Statistics)

	Tin Content of Tin in Ore			Tin Metal				
	Imports	Production*	Stock at end of period*	Imports	Production*	Consumption	Exports & Re-exports	Stock at end of period
1956 Total	26,571	1,044	2,393	2,226	26,434	22,232	8,371	3,175
1957								
March	4,342	85	4,689	66	2,835	1,878	863	3,450
April	2,192	87	3,952	379	2,074	1,752	576	3,281
May	3,019	89	3,637	111	3,564	2,240	896	4,043
June	2,689	90	3,223	158	2,735	1,799	693	4,692
July	2,743	116	3,200	69	2,576	1,862	560	5,339
August	2,305	47	2,665	483	2,740	1,368	671	6,320
September	4,291	70	4,070	527	2,260	1,836	431	6,308
October	2,177	98	3,303	784	2,899	1,947	528	6,045
November	5,275	78	2,837	4,082	3,881	1,615	481	10,591
December	4,187	83	3,872	3,125	3,403	1,420	236	15,815
Total	39,272	1,028	....	9,834	34,175	20,365	7,362	71,931
1958								
January	2,500	101	3,602	2,335	3,614	1,734	402	18,058
February	3,243	86	3,446	2,495	2,746	1,567	310	20,322
March	...	....	....	1,018	....	1,566	1,408	....

*As reported by International Tin Study Group. Production of Tin Metal includes production from imported scrap and residues refined on toll. Stocks exclude strategic stock but include official warehouse stocks.

Canada's Copper Output

(Dominion Bureau of Statistics)

(Refined Copper)
(In Tons)

	1955	1956	1957	1958
Jan.	22,600	26,653	25,469	32,237
Feb.	21,455	26,229	21,861	28,621
Mar.	25,083	26,750	27,663	29,825
Apr.	24,077	26,617	27,398	....
May	23,840	27,626	29,086	....
June	21,890	27,122	24,093	....
July	21,185	27,250	27,195	....
Aug.	26,184	29,219	26,943	....
Sept.	24,752	27,950	24,633	....
Oct.	25,546	29,696	30,312	....
Nov.	25,213	27,346	27,331	....
Dec.	27,172	28,716	31,604	....
Year	288,987	331,174	323,588	....

Canada's Lead Exports

(Dominion Bureau of Statistics)

(In Pigs)
(In Tons)

	1955	1956	1957	1958
Jan.	5,500	4,888	8,946	4,752
Feb.	11,882	3,856	6,633	1,553
Mar.	10,318	4,007	7,044	9,497
Apr.	11,967	7,636	7,314	....
May	6,416	7,214	9,676	....
June	9,897	6,632	7,210	....
July	8,341	9,696	4,682	....
Aug.	4,884	4,713	6,416	....
Sept.	5,538	9,908	8,467	....
Oct.	8,053	9,072	7,761	....
Nov.	4,622	9,227	6,175	....
Dec.	5,286	2,734	4,217	....
Year	92,407	79,633	84,541	....

Canada's Silver Exports

(Dominion Bureau of Statistics)

(In ores and concentrates)
(Fine Ounces)

	1956	1957	1958
Jan.	435,047	253,940	634,715
Feb.	196,803	380,463	208,149
Mar.	328,857	521,849	350,827
Apr.	348,838	431,646	.....
May	447,710	523,228	.....
June	495,742	468,559	.....
July	686,209	844,545	.....
Aug.	1,080,301	811,530	.....
Sept.	481,042	861,857	.....
Oct.	731,099	432,000	.....
Nov.	669,285	263,273	.....
Dec.	1,023,481	186,565	.....
Year	6,924,414	5,979,459	.....

Canada's Copper Exports

(Dominion Bureau of Statistics)

(Ingots, bars, slabs and billets)
(In Tons)

	1955	1956	1957	1958
Jan.	11,078	15,981	20,582	26,883
Feb.	12,897	11,041	16,272	16,816
Mar.	12,423	12,276	14,720	18,662
Apr.	10,321	14,476	16,417	....
May	10,911	12,851	19,048	....
June	13,387	10,985	10,826	....
July	12,674	13,599	18,621	....
Aug.	13,219	14,710	21,980	....
Sept.	13,479	17,268	14,314	....
Oct.	14,208	13,896	13,110	....
Nov.	14,545	19,130	16,622	....
Dec.	14,057	18,630	16,282	....
Year	153,199	174,843	198,794	....

Canada's Zinc Output

(Dominion Bureau of Statistics)

(Refined Zinc)
(In Tons)

	1955	1956	1957	1958
Jan.	22,028	21,696	20,340	21,801
Feb.	19,865	20,356	19,808	19,743
Mar.	22,215	22,010	21,941	22,314
Apr.	21,301	21,339	20,504	....
May	21,599	21,790	20,564	....
June	20,565	20,780	19,928	....
July	21,769	21,691	20,061	....
Aug.	22,029	21,354	20,305	....
Sept.	20,898	20,691	20,247	....
Oct.	22,206	21,412	20,892	....
Nov.	21,398	20,470	20,933	....
Dec.	21,135	22,012	21,828	....
Year	257,008	255,601	247,351	....

Canada's Silver Output

(Dominion Bureau of Statistics)

(In Ounces)

	1956	1957	1958
Jan.	2,280,575	2,158,631	2,529,583
Feb.	2,094,467	2,051,679	2,308,886
Mar.	2,296,648	2,346,316	2,457,941
Apr.	1,759,384	2,225,638	.....
May	2,463,374	2,111,185	.....
June	2,494,748	2,208,584	.....
July	2,267,271	2,383,390	.....
Aug.	2,315,312	2,592,468	.....
Sept.	2,517,451	2,382,121	.....
Oct.	2,379,162	2,817,358	.....
Nov.	2,492,547	2,566,519	.....
Dec.	2,357,202	2,537,984	.....
Year	27,655,141	28,361,873	.....

Canada's Lead Output

(Dominion Bureau of Statistics)

(Recoverable Lead)*
(In Tons)

	1955	1956	1957	1958
Jan.	18,959	16,002	14,032	17,117
Feb.	15,018	14,344	15,170	14,908
Mar.	19,113	16,857	16,940	15,421
Apr.	17,889	11,573	14,275	....
May	16,808	15,446	14,591	....
June	17,800	18,145	16,431	....
July	16,650	15,841	14,377	....
Aug.	16,676	16,104	14,679	....
Sept.	15,972	15,760	15,869	....
Oct.	13,658	16,725	14,151	....
Nov.	15,182	14,865	15,879	....
Dec.	17,857	16,056	15,296	....
Year	201,583	188,971	181,690	....

* New base bullion from Canadian ores plus recoverable lead in ores or concentrates shipped for export.

Canada's Zinc Exports

(Dominion Bureau of Statistics)

(Slabs in Tons)

	1955	1956	1957	1958
Jan.	22,181	15,550	19,304	17,349
Feb.	25,556	11,757	16,618	8,376
Mar.	20,178	8,822	14,923	19,636
Apr.	21,018	14,317	17,131	....
May	14,820	11,357	16,680	....
June	19,581	15,296	16,157	....
July	13,522	15,499	12,912	....
Aug.	16,581	13,070	20,520	....
Sept.	11,793	19,732	17,671	....
Oct.	19,836	20,792	16,735	....
Nov.	14,164	21,411	17,225	....
Dec.	14,607	16,125	16,131	....
Year	213,837	183,728	202,007	....

Canada's Nickel Output

(Dominion Bureau of Statistics)

(In Tons)

	1955	1956	1957	1958
Jan.	14,387	14,985	16,609	16,636
Feb.	13,375	14,997	15,027	15,814
Mar.	15,544	15,504	16,733	15,687
Apr.	15,011	14,431	15,347	....
May	15,352	15,203	16,225	....
June	14,835	14,492	15,477	....
July	14,530	15,125	15,878	....
Aug.	14,825	14,852	16,756	....
Sept.	13,734	14,530	15,604	....
Oct.	14,411	15,762	15,628	....
Nov.	14,290	15,062	14,587	....
Dec.	14,881	14,824	15,096	....
Year	175,173	178,767	188,962	....

Canadian Copper Exports

(Dominion Bureau of Statistics)
(In tons of 2,000 lbs.)

	1958		
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
Ore, matte, regulus, etc. (content)	4,964	2,602	2,215
United States	2,830	892	1,248
Belgium	133	...	...
Germany (W.)	133	...	...
Norway	1,755	1,630	855
U. Kingdom	113	80	112
Ingots, bars, billets, anodes	26,883	16,816	18,662
United States	9,019	6,465	6,843
Brazil	197	107	170
France	1,062	692	1,704
Germany (W.)	1,259	1,120	1,876
Italy	...	...	112
Netherlands	2,071	1,231	1,819
Norway	224	...	...
Portugal	56	...	...
Switzerland	565	224	672
U. Kingdom	12,205	6,967	5,294
Australia	56	...	...
India	168	...	...
Other countries	1	10	60
Belgium	...	...	112
Total Exports:			
Crude & refined	31,847	19,418	20,877
Old and scrap	1,202	1,024	711
Rods, strips, sheet & tubing	538	416	1,153

Canadian Zinc Exports

(Dominion Bureau of Statistics)
(In tons of 2,000 lbs.)

	1958		
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
Ore (zinc content)	25,411	13,958	15,532
United States	15,131	13,958	15,532
France	3,918	...	...
Germany (W.)	2,666	...	...
Norway	3,696	...	...
Slab zinc	17,349	8,375	19,636
United States	6,703	4,511	9,423
Argentina	26	...	...
Brazil	...	68	...
Italy	...	280	112
Netherlands	336	...	112
U. Kingdom	8,861	3,304	9,460
Korea	251	...	228
Hong Kong	...	168	...
Philippines	752	...	...
Taiwan	...	44	189
India	420	...	...
Germany (W.)	...	...	112
Total Exports:			
Ore and slabs	42,760	22,333	35,168
Zinc scrap, dross, ashes	35	117	165
United States	35	43	104
Belgium	...	29	...
Japan	...	45	51
Peru	...	...	10

Canadian Lead Exports

(Dominion Bureau of Statistics)
(In tons of 2,000 lbs.)

	1958		
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
Ore (lead content)	9,974	1,887	1,349
United States	3,595	1,887	1,349
Belgium	3,197	...	...
Germany (W.)	3,182	...	...
Refined lead	4,753	1,552	9,497
United States	972	592	4,633
Brazil	...	53	...
Belgium	...	...	112
U. Kingdom	3,780	840	4,284
Japan	...	67	411
Other countries	1	...	1
Netherlands	...	...	56
Total Exports:			
Ore and refined	14,727	3,439	10,846
Pipe and tubing	1	...	1
Lead scrap	96	1	35

Copper Imports and Exports By Principal Countries

(A. B. M. S.)

Reported in ingots, slabs, etc.; metric tons except where otherwise noted.

	1958		
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
IMPORTS			
U. S. (blist., s.t.)	22,759	23,282	...
(ore, etc., s.t.)	12,192	7,612	...
(ref., s.t.)	16,280	15,320	...
Denmark	365	251	207
France (crude)	...	813	...
(refined)	15,485	18,246	20,820
Italy	7,253	...	...
Germany, W.	36,282	...	...
Netherlands	2,723	2,043	1,443
Norway	292	153	...
Sweden	4,841	4,185	...
Switzerland	3,965	2,477	3,722
U. K. (l.t.)	32,877	44,536	40,036
India (blister-ref., l.t.)*	5,014	3,381	...
EXPORTS			
U. S. (ore and unref., s.t.)	976	725	...
(ref., s.t.)	29,338	18,903	...
Canada (ref., s.t.)	26,883	16,816	18,662
Finland†	1,925	608	1,143
Germany, W.	4,332	...	...
Norway	1,577	882	...
Sweden	376	706	...
U. K. (l.t.)	3,124	5,268	4,129
No. Rhodesia (ref. & blist., l.t.)*	42,037	39,382	43,092

† Includes old.
* British Bureau of Non-Ferrous Metal Statistics.

U. K. Copper Imports

(British Bureau of Non-Ferrous Metal Statistics)

(In tons of 2,240 lbs.)

	1958		
	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.
(Gross Weight)			
Copper and copper alloys	44,536	40,036	36,183
Rhodesia-Nyasaland	21,091	20,179	15,497
Canada	7,894	7,024	5,342
Belgium	350	2	1
Germany (W.)	14	10	18
Norway	150	225	150
United States	4,276	6,470	6,988
Chile	10,224	5,875	7,725
Peru	225	...	146
Belgian Congo	250	251	250
Other countries	62	...	66
Of which:			
Electrolytic	25,970	28,198	22,019
Other refined	6,200	5,450	5,450
Blister or rough	12,288	6,367	8,669
Wrought and alloys	78	21	45
Total	44,536	40,036	36,183

Canada's Nickel Exports

(Dominion Bureau of Statistics)
(Refined, in oxides, matte, etc.)
(In Tons)

	1956	1957	1958
January	15,121	14,260	14,233
February	13,940	9,974	12,157
March	16,219	14,958	12,316
April	14,448	18,671	....
May	14,729	18,351	....
June	16,403	14,539	....
July	11,079	14,181	....
August	18,470	14,966	....
September	13,849	14,160	....
October	12,800	13,370	....
November	14,084	16,620	....
December	15,694	14,606	....
Year	176,836	178,656	

French Copper Imports

(A. B. M. S.)

(In metric tons)

	1958		
	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.
Crude copper for refining (blister, black and cement)	813	...	406
Belgian Congo	813	...	406
Refined	18,246	20,820	15,875
United States	5,281	9,110	3,310
Canada	628	1,546	1,524
Chile	...	...	20
Belgium	5,525	5,380	5,105
Germany (W.)	493	295	567
Norway	610	101	...
Sweden	101	...	415
U. Kingdom	15	23	...
Belgian Congo	3,303	2,654	2,245
U. of S. Africa	5	...	...
Rhodesia-Nyasaland	2,285	1,660	2,689
Other countries	...	51	...

French Zinc Imports

(A. B. M. S.)

(In metric tons)

	1958		
	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.
Ore (gross weight)	22,950	25,288	16,242
Canada	813	...	...
Peru	...	1,085	816
Greece	1,697	284	4,015
Italy	6,825	4,033	2,095
Norway	...	1,138	741
Spain	1,884	2,734	..
Algeria	3,044	5,089	3,346
Morocco	5,906	9,357	3,376
Tunisia	1,476	564	1,253
Australia	...	1,004	600
Vietnam	1,305	...	...
Slabs, bars, blocks, etc.	1,588	1,890	1,510
Belgium	1,037	842	1,035
Germany (W.)	...	240	44
Italy	...	86	213
Norway	30	100	100
U. Kingdom	...	102	102
Algeria	11	13	16
Russia	510	507	...

French Metal Exports

(A. B. M. S.)

(In metric tons)

	1958		
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
LEAD			
Ore (gross weight)	15	18	651
Pig lead	506	130	426
Germany (W.)	..	125	125
Switzerland	500	...	300
Other countries	6	5	1
Antimonial lead	16	7	33
ZINC			
Slabs, bars, blocks, etc.	51	54	50

IT PAYS
to
ADVERTISE
in the
DAILY METAL REPORTER

Nonferrous Castings

MONTHLY SHIPMENTS, BY TYPE OF METAL
(Bureau of Census — Thousands of Pounds)

	Aluminum	Copper	Magnesium	Zinc	Lead Die
1953 Total	658,022	990,496	34,517	521,253	20,444
1954 Total	607,764	834,557	25,572	474,741	18,396
1955 Total	833,058	1,011,748	27,892	781,254	21,045
1956					
October	74,209	81,049	3,442	65,450	2,206
November	69,741	72,866	2,892	64,972	1,788
December	67,333	65,198	2,794	58,111	1,483
Total	801,136	966,473	36,168	88,069	20,734
1957					
January	72,999	82,025	3,207	67,964	1,883
February	69,651	72,084	2,661	59,793	1,435
March	74,527	77,418	2,970	61,378	1,865
April	68,284	77,167	2,896	54,982	2,070
May	65,108	75,347	2,832	53,565	2,373
June	58,547	70,959	2,973	49,356	2,336
July	52,173	60,621	2,544	48,379	2,079
Aug.	55,735	71,233	2,315	49,829	2,165
Sept.	58,692	70,804	2,279	47,736	2,115
Oct.	64,140	81,836	2,192	62,332	2,481
Nov.	58,898	70,187	1,920	58,689	1,590
Dec.	53,102	65,708	1,533	49,597	1,399
Total	751,856	875,389	30,322	663,330	23,791
1958					
January	57,845	69,707	1,881	50,658	1,566
February	50,695	58,356	1,803	42,687	1,294
March	50,547	60,157	1,975	39,719	1,630

Copper Castings Shipments

BY TYPE OF CASTING
(Bureau of Census) (Thousands of Pounds)

	Total	Sand	Permanent Mold	Die	All Other
1951 Total	1,197,443	1,075,437	69,883	12,516	39,607
1952 Total	1,009,910	910,862	63,865	8,259	26,924
1953 Total	990,496	888,369	61,316	10,077	30,734
1954 Total	834,557	751,804	48,849	6,480	27,394
1955 Total	1,011,748	907,852	63,041	8,541	31,408
1956					
October	81,049	73,058	4,104	1,120	2,767
November	72,866	65,022	4,114	1,057	2,673
December	65,198	57,929	3,769	971	2,529
Total	966,113	866,404	57,522	10,023	32,134
1957					
January	82,025	73,702	4,510	1,008	2,805
February	72,084	64,346	4,188	874	2,676
March	77,418	69,258	4,445	878	2,837
April	77,167	69,141	4,316	894	2,816
May	75,347	67,251	4,421	953	2,722
June	70,959	63,910	3,590	868	2,591
July	60,621	54,847	3,010	825	1,939
Aug.	71,233	64,953	3,278	799	2,203
Sept.	70,804	64,470	3,243	870	2,221
Oct.	81,836	74,391	3,693	1,057	2,695
Nov.	70,187	63,944	3,006	862	2,375
Dec.	65,708	59,606	3,046	888	2,168
Total	875,389	789,819	44,746	10,776	30,048
1958					
January	69,707	63,294	3,327	894	2,192
February	58,356	52,579	3,202	796	1,779
March	60,157	54,007	3,395	823	1,932

Nickel Averages

Electro, cathode sheets, 99.00%, f.o.b. refinery, duty included
(Cents per pound)

	1955	1956	1957	1958
Jan.	64.50	64.50	74.00	74.00
Feb.	64.50	64.50	74.00	74.00
Mar.	64.50	64.50	74.00	74.00
Apr.	64.50	64.50	74.00	74.00
May	64.50	64.50	74.00	74.00
June	64.50	64.50	74.00	
July	64.50	64.50	74.00	
Aug.	64.50	64.50	74.00	
Sept.	64.50	64.50	74.00	
Oct.	64.50	64.50	74.00	
Nov.	64.50	64.50	74.00	
Dec.	64.50	72.48	74.00	
Av.	64.50	65.165	74.00	

Platinum Averages

N. Y. MONTHLY QUOTATIONS
(Dollars per Troy Ounce)

	1955	1956	1957	1958
Jan.	81.00	106.30	101.92	77.85
Feb.	78.16	104.34	98.59	74.82
Mar.	78.00	104.23	93.50	72.096
Apr.	77.94	103.92	93.45	70.72
May	77.50	105.23	92.865	67.3¼
June	78.33	106.50	92.02	
July	81.78	106.50	90.265	
Aug.	84.59	105.76	84.426	
Sept.	91.96	105.50	84.00	
Oct.	94.60	104.85	84.00	
Nov.	103.11	104.50	83.80	
Dec.	106.58	104.50	78.70	
Av.	86.12	105.18	89.79	

Spot Straits Tin

(Straits, Open Market, N. Y.)
Monthly Average Prices

	1955	1956	1957	1958
Jan.	87.268	105.036	101.511	92.94
Feb.	90.836	100.803	101.132	93.915
Mar.	91.161	100.786	99.643	94.452
Apr.	91.48	99.268	99.304	92.988
May	91.41	96.994	98.347	94.512
June	93.68	94.589	98.05	
July	97.08	96.143	96.52	
Aug.	96.521	99.049	94.261	
Sept.	96.607	103.809	93.406	
Oct.	96.20	106.023	91.848	
Nov.	97.987	110.921	89.236	
Dec.	108.02	104.268	92.35	
Aver.	94.85	101.475	96.301	

Prompt Tin Prices

(Straits, Open Market, N. Y.)
Monthly Average Prices
(Cents per Pound)

	1955	1956	1957	1958
Jan.	87.628	104.768	101.347	92.653
Feb.	90.75	100.586	100.257	93.763
Mar.	91.065	100.524	99.476	94.363
Apr.	91.41	99.145	99.286	92.988
May	91.38	96.853	98.335	94.512
June	93.64	94.488	98.025	
July	96.825	96.131	96.44	
Aug.	96.456	98.924	94.159	
Sept.	96.256	103.559	93.313	
Oct.	96.075	105.716	91.848	
Nov.	97.882	110.329	89.236	
Dec.	107.75	104.00	92.34	
Aver.	94.73	101.252	93.672	

Quicksilver Averages

N. Y. Monthly Averages
Virgin, Dollars per 76-lb. Flask

	1955	1956	1957	1958
Jan.	324.68	277.88	256.00	224.35
Feb.	324.68	270.29	256.00	229.39
Mar.	322.61	261.40	256.00	232.096
Apr.	318.14	267.22	256.00	233.06
May	306.62	267.675	256.00	229.48
June	286.98	260.69	256.00	
July	268.22	256.06	256.00	
Aug.	255.18	256.00	252.20	
Sept.	263.70	256.00	248.58	
Oct.	279.02	255.92	234.48	
Nov.	282.50	255.13	228.33	
Dec.	282.27	256.00	226.50	
Aver.	292.90	261.71	248.51	

Primary Aluminum Output, Shipments and Stocks

(U. S. Department of Interior)

	Stocks beginning of month short tons	Production short tons	—Sold or Used— Short tons	Value f. o. b. plant	Stocks end of month short tons
1957					
April	160,501	139,152	123,549	61,932,877	176,104
May	176,104	145,174	126,152	63,352,473	195,126
June	195,126	138,007	140,277	70,379,484	192,856
July	192,856	142,041	155,531	77,905,184	179,366
August	179,366	143,449	129,839	65,509,199	192,976
September	192,976	129,278	147,169	75,823,527	175,085
October	175,085	133,759	125,430	67,292,495	183,414
November	183,414	135,024	146,333	78,858,676	172,105
December	172,105	140,036	140,996	70,850,564	171,145
Total	....	1,647,714	1,579,035	.....	.....
1958					
January	171,141	139,910	.....	69,837,103	176,069
February	176,069	121,980	.....	.....	178,536
March	178,536	137,916	.....	.....	.....
April	.....	128,491	.....	.....	.....

Aluminum Wrought Products

PRODUCERS' MONTHLY NET SHIPMENTS

(Bureau of Census — Thousands of Pounds)

	Total	Plate, Sheet, & Strip	Rolled Structural Shapes, Rod, Bar & Wire	Extruded Shapes Tube Blooms & Tubing	Powder, Flake, & Paste
1954 Total	2,088,439	1,165,090	357,229	518,070	46,255
1955 Total	2,805,500	1,542,368	365,391	812,311	35,854
1956					
October	252,289	136,546	25,385	73,363	2,255
November	218,272	114,618	31,501	64,197	1,716
December	194,822	99,851	31,787	55,225	1,702
Total	2,870,101	1,577,601	398,602	782,398	28,017
1957					
January	234,805	126,008	35,911	64,227	1,970
February	206,397	109,786	30,330	58,296	1,927
March	229,786	120,077	34,365	66,400	2,190
April	238,212	126,755	34,805	68,284	2,572
May	249,012	130,047	35,680	74,364	2,670
June	227,388	117,103	32,847	69,411	2,630
July	249,047	130,524	39,342	71,339	3,120
August	223,786	117,796	30,918	66,829	3,224
September	215,564	122,787	21,735	63,421	2,802
October	230,913	121,654	23,075	69,554	2,104
November	186,974	114,618	31,501	64,197	1,716
December	177,520	96,078	21,363	54,672	1,480
Total	2,677,423	1,396,502	399,040	789,430	28,187
1958					
January	193,678	108,616	21,915	57,188	1,538
February	207,459	118,835	21,983	58,296	1,927
March	190,092	108,913	20,692	55,973	1,533
Apr.	210,477	118,793	22,178	62,737	1,954

Aluminum Castings Shipments

(Bureau of Census)

BY TYPE OF CASTING

(Thousands of Pounds)

	Total	Sand	Permanent Mold	Die	All Other
1954 Total	609,066	155,738	213,968	232,726	6,800
1955 Total	833,058	171,757	298,115	354,804	8,282
1956					
November	69,741	14,333	20,673	33,929	806
December	67,333	13,391	20,557	32,923	454
1956 Total	801,036	171,763	245,421	376,108	7,736
1957					
January	72,999	14,201	20,963	37,194	641
February	69,451	13,366	21,707	34,311	67
March	74,527	13,914	22,974	37,521	118
April	68,284	14,287	20,376	33,493	...
May	65,108	12,705	20,708	31,602	...
June	58,547	11,585	17,180	29,700	...
July	52,173	10,447	16,322	25,339	...
August	55,735	10,966	18,398	26,319	...
September	58,692	11,367	17,820	24,900	...
October	64,140	11,570	20,543	31,936	...
November	58,898	10,411	18,611	29,793	...
December	53,102	9,302	16,724	26,978	...
1957 Total	751,656	144,121	232,326	369,086	...
1958					
January	57,845	10,724	18,082	28,937	...
February	50,695	9,601	15,456	25,579	...
March	50,547	9,311	15,255	25,918	...

Virgin Aluminum

Ingot (30 lb.) 99½% Plus, Delivered

Monthly Average Prices

(Cents per pound)

	1955	1957	1957	1958
Jan.	22.90	24.40	27.10	28.10
Feb.	23.20	24.40	27.10	28.10
Mar.	23.20	24.60	27.10	28.10
Apr.	23.20	25.90	27.10	26.10
May	23.20	25.90	27.10	26.10
June	23.20	25.90	27.10	....
July	23.20	25.90	27.10	....
Aug.	24.26	26.70	28.10	....
Sept.	24.40	27.10	28.10	....
Oct.	24.20	27.10	28.10	....
Nov.	24.40	27.10	28.10	....
Dec.	24.40	27.10	28.10	....
Aver.	23.655	26.008	27.517	....

Magnesium Wrought Products Shipments

(Bureau of Census)

(Thousands of Pounds)

	1955	1956	1957	1958
Jan.	1,776	2,188	2,130	1,271
Feb.	1,648	1,901	2,522	2,522
Mar.	1,947	1,946	2,388	1,398
Apr.	1,756	2,279	2,511	1,479
May	1,836	2,462	2,230	....
June	1,686	2,302	1,881	....
July	1,437	2,002	1,428	....
Aug.	1,742	2,523	1,540	....
Sept.	2,159	2,031	1,501	....
Oct.	1,667	861	1,453	....
Nov.	1,954	2,141	1,230	....
Dec.	1,577	2,452	1,102	....
Total	21,186	24,975	21,915	....

Cadmium Averages

N. Y. Monthly Averages

Cents per lb. in ton lots

	1955	1956	1957	1958
Jan.	170.00	170.00	170.00	155.00
Feb.	170.00	170.00	170.00	155.00
Mar.	170.00	170.00	170.00	155.00
Apr.	170.00	170.00	170.00	155.00
May	170.00	170.00	170.00	155.00
June	170.00	170.00	170.00	....
July	170.00	170.00	170.00	....
Aug.	170.00	170.00	170.00	....
Sept.	170.00	170.00	170.00	....
Oct.	170.00	170.00	170.00	....
Nov.	170.00	170.00	170.00	....
Dec.	170.00	170.00	166.40	....
Aver.	170.00	170.00	169.70	....

Steel Ingot Production

(American Iron and Steel Institute)

Period	Estimated Production — All Companies OPEN HEARTH Net tons	% of capacity	BESSEMER Net tons	% of capacity	ELECTRIC Net tons	% of capacity	TOTAL Net tons	% of capacity	Calculated weekly production, all companies (net tons)
1954 Total ..	80,327,494	73.6	2,548,104	53.2	5,436,054	52.0	88,311,652	71.0	1,693,741
1955 Total ..	105,342,886	95.6	3,319,088	69.3	8,338,592	77.2	117,000,566	93.0	2,243,969
1956									
December ..	9,695,919	101.6	308,465	75.9	833,161	87.1	10,837,545	99.4	2,451,933
Total	102,840,585	91.6	3,227,997	67.4	9,147,567	81.2	115,216,149	89.8	2,203,828
1957									
January ...	9,829,691	99.0	294,539	77.1	884,232	86.5	11,008,762	97.1	2,485,048
February ...	8,898,671	99.2	277,682	80.4	810,853	87.8	9,987,206	97.6	2,496,801
March	9,442,164	95.1	275,156	71.0	871,754	85.2	10,589,074	93.4	2,390,310
April	8,820,328	91.8	231,731	62.6	762,721	77.1	9,814,780	89.5	2,287,828
May	8,842,707	89.1	201,864	52.8	747,752	73.1	9,792,323	86.4	2,210,457
June	8,498,903	88.4	210,915	57.0	681,584	68.9	9,391,402	85.6	2,189,138
July	8,086,519	81.4	194,638	50.9	627,575	61.4	8,908,732	78.6	2,015,550
August	8,297,172	83.6	204,723	53.5	731,995	71.6	9,233,890	81.5	2,084,400
September ..	8,135,139	84.7	185,967	50.2	656,800	66.4	8,979,906	81.8	2,097,642
October	8,348,522	84.1	154,577	40.5	694,618	67.6	9,197,717	81.1	2,076,234
November ..	7,674,698	79.9	134,709	36.4	583,512	59.0	8,392,919	76.5	1,956,391
December ..	6,783,262	68.3	108,337	28.3	528,686	51.7	7,420,285	65.5	1,678,798
Total	101,657,776	87.0	2,475,138	54.9	8,582,082	71.3	112,714,996	84.5	2,161,776
1958									
January	6,085,124	58.6	121,338	35.5	547,450	44.8	6,753,912	56.1	1,524,585
February ...	5,252,112	56.0	81,597	26.4	448,614	40.6	5,782,373	53.6	1,445,581
March	5,598,944	53.9	122,317	35.7	533,361	43.6	6,254,622	52.3	1,412,000
April	4,875,619	48.5	109,433	33.1	547,939	46.3	5,532,991	47.8	1,289,741
May	5,607,000	54.0	110,000	32.2	591,000	48.3	6,308,000	52.8	1,424,000

Blast Furnace Output

(American Iron and Steel Institute)

	net tons Pig Iron	Ferro-manganese & Spiegel	Total	% Capacity
1949				
Tot. Yr.	53,613,779	592,564	54,206,343	76.9
1950				
Tot. Yr.	64,810,272	673,896	65,484,168	91.5
1951				
Tot. Yr.	70,487,880	745,381	71,233,761	98.3
1952				
Tot. Yr.	61,828,665	629,926	62,158,591	84.3
1953				
Total ..	74,987,721	855,038	75,842,759	95.5
1954				
Total ..	58,119,382	568,735	58,688,117	71.6
1955				
Nov. ...	6,536,649	62,341	6,598,990	97.6
Dec. ...	6,887,567	65,849	6,953,416	97.7
Total ..	77,114,078	868,758	77,800,831	92.7
1956				
Jan. ...	6,985,945	63,619	7,049,564	97.1
Feb. ...	6,539,199	63,618	6,602,817	97.2
Mar. ...	7,083,877	65,566	7,149,443	98.6
Apr. ...	6,860,833	63,760	6,924,593	98.6
May ...	6,873,102	47,840	6,920,942	95.5
June ...	6,387,608	46,981	6,434,589	91.6
July ...	1,089,518	17,491	1,107,009	15.2
Aug. ...	5,100,669	41,548	5,142,217	70.8
Sept. ...	6,873,064	59,584	6,932,648	98.7
Oct. ..	7,245,650	69,909	7,315,559	100.8
Nov. ..	6,977,457	58,614	7,036,091	100.1
Dec. ..	7,268,743	65,841	7,334,584	101.0
Total ..	75,301,134	664,341	75,965,475	88.9
1957				
Jan. ...	7,209,547	72,826	7,282,373	98.8
Feb. ...	6,596,133	61,973	6,658,106	100.0
Mar. ..	7,179,100	67,779	7,246,879	98.3
Apr. ..	6,810,102	60,784	6,870,886	96.3
May ..	6,879,881	65,566	6,945,447	94.2
June ...	6,593,326	66,266	6,659,592	93.3
July ...	6,625,901	66,031	6,691,932	90.8
Aug. ..	6,719,763	61,988	6,781,751	92.0
Sept. ..	6,569,074	58,837	6,627,911	92.9
Oct. ...	6,454,450	65,028	6,519,478	88.4
Nov.	5,711,242	68,637	5,779,879	81.0
Dec.	5,212,624	69,175	4,854,444	62.8
Total ...	78,557,011	782,660	79,339,671	91.4
1958				
Jan.	4,785,269	69,175	4,854,444	62.8
Feb.	4,016,276	47,953	4,064,229	58.2
Mar.	4,418,778	45,175	4,463,953	57.8
April ..	3,787,907	39,302	3,827,209	51.2
May ...	4,048,328	25,468	4,073,796	52.7

Steel Castings Shipments

(Bureau of Census)

	(Short Tons) Total	For Sale	For Own Use
1951	...2,101,604	1,507,413	594,191
1952	...1,925,116	1,476,352	448,767
1953	...1,829,277	1,290,016	431,330
1954			
Total	..1,184,096	880,158	303,938
1955			
Dec. ...	158,982	122,201	36,781
Total	..1,530,694	1,166,706	363,988
1956			
Jan. ...	158,618	123,343	35,275
Feb. ...	165,398	128,598	36,800
Mar. ...	170,045	130,839	39,206
Apr. ...	163,708	125,015	38,693
May ...	178,227	142,025	36,202
June ...	164,661	129,147	35,514
July ...	117,984	96,350	21,634
Aug. ...	159,831	127,001	32,830
Sept. ..	155,046	121,705	33,341
Oct.	175,630	135,798	39,832
Nov. ...	164,114	126,900	37,214
Dec. ...	158,725	125,569	33,156
Total ..	1,931,987	1,512,290	416,697
1957			
Jan. ...	169,240	133,826	35,414
Feb. ...	154,932	121,667	33,265
Mar. ...	160,054	124,416	35,638
Apr. ...	162,498	124,549	37,949
May ...	164,575	125,431	39,144
June ...	153,647	119,353	34,294
July ...	122,018	90,037	31,981
Aug. ...	145,926	111,080	34,846
Sept. ..	139,002	105,611	33,391
Oct. ...	146,397	113,216	33,181
Nov. ...	127,115	98,436	28,679
Dec. ...	120,787	92,125	28,662
Total ..	1,766,191	1,261,301	406,444
1958			
Jan. ...	120,722	94,717	26,005
Feb. ...	103,297	79,708	23,589
Mar. ...	106,233	82,195	24,038

Galvanized Sheet Shipments

(American Iron & Steel Institute)

(Net Tons)

	1955	1956	1957	1958
Jan.	211,101	269,464	235,902	186,649
Feb.	199,408	272,997	205,048	167,627
Mar.	238,649	291,193	206,836	195,885
Apr.	239,001	266,788	198,585	206,368
May	235,962	272,741	206,657	....
June	246,940	279,058	239,037	.....
July	205,211	•	167,247	.....
Aug.	241,863	276,048	186,790	.....
Sept.	269,020	256,803	183,952	.....
Oct.	260,010	278,637	212,886	.....
Nov.	255,692	255,135	190,380	.....
Dec.	261,640	239,173	159,363	.....
Tot.	2,864,497	2,957,991	2,392,637	.....

• Combined with August figures.

SHIPMENTS OF TIN-TERNEPLATE

(American Iron & Steel Institute)

(Net Tons)

	Hot Dipped 1957	Hot Dipped 1958	Electrolytic 1957	Electrolytic 1958
Jan.	88,174	31,455	492,502	474,359
Feb.	63,040	29,451	407,008	397,861
Mar.	113,593	36,794	618,827	419,102
Apr.	130,037	43,670	664,590	468,568
May	34,282	.....	278,769	.....
June	32,783	.....	321,584	.....
July	39,234	.....	380,815	.....
Aug.	40,542	.....	409,515	.....
Sept.	36,983	.....	338,078	.....
Oct.	28,917	.....	293,668	.....
Nov.	20,645	.....	256,911	.....
Dec.	21,633	.....	214,215	.....
Tot.	649,974		4,676,482	

Steel Ingot Operations

(Percentage of Capacity as Reported by American Iron & Steel Institute)

Week Beginning	1955	1956	1957	1958
Jan. 6...	81.2	97.6	98.4	56.1
Jan. 13...	83.2	98.6	96.4	57.0
Jan. 20...	83.2	99.0	96.6	55.5
Jan. 27...	85.0	100.4	97.6	54.0
Feb. 4...	85.4	99.3	97.1	54.0
Feb. 11...	86.8	99.1	97.7	53.5
Feb. 18...	89.1	98.8	97.8	50.9
Feb. 25...	90.8	98.8	96.0	54.6
Mar. 4...	85.4	99.3	97.1	53.1
Mar. 11...	92.9	100.0	93.8	52.4
Mar. 18...	94.2	100.6	93.5	52.5
Mar. 25...	93.7	99.5	92.4	50.6
Apr. 1...	94.4	99.6	90.6	48.6
Apr. 8...	95.3	97.7	90.3	48.5
Apr. 15...	94.6	100.9	90.4	46.8
Apr. 22...	94.6	100.2	88.7	47.9
Apr. 29...	95.6	100.5	87.0	47.8
May 6...	96.6	96.4	86.7	49.4
May 13...	97.2	95.2	84.2	52.3
May 20...	96.9	95.3	86.4	56.4
May 27...	96.4	97.3	88.0	58.1
June 3...	95.8	96.3	87.5	62.4
June 10...	94.7	96.7	86.5	64.0
June 17...	96.0	93.4	85.2	64.9
June 24...	95.0	93.0	84.0	...
July 1...	71.1	84.9	78.5	...
July 8...	85.9	12.3	78.7	...
July 15...	91.2	12.9	79.3	...
July 22...	91.0	14.6	79.4	...
July 29...	90.7	17.0	79.4	...
Aug. 5...	86.9	16.9	79.8	...
Aug. 12...	89.4	57.5	80.6	...
Aug. 19..	90.2	87.5	82.1	...
Aug. 26...	90.6	95.8	82.2	...
Sept. 2...	93.4	97.0	81.0	...
Sept. 9...	93.8	98.7	81.9	...
Sept. 16...	95.7	100.6	82.1	...
Sept. 23...	96.1	100.6	82.2	...
Sept. 30...	97.0	101.6	82.6	...
Oct. 7...	96.7	101.8	82.2	...
Oct. 14...	96.5	100.9	80.9	...
Oct. 21...	98.9	101.4	80.2	...
Oct 28..	100.0	101.2	79.7	...
Nov. 4...	99.4	101.3	78.0	...
Nov. 11...	99.6	100.6	77.7	...
Nov. 18...	99.2	100.2	76.0	...
Nov. 25...	100.1	100.1	72.1	...
Dec. 2...	97.6	101.1	71.5	...
Dec. 9...	100.1	101.3	69.2	...
Dec. 16...	100.3	102.0	67.7	...
Dec. 23...	96.9	94.3	53.7	...
Dec. 30...	95.7	97.3	59.0	...

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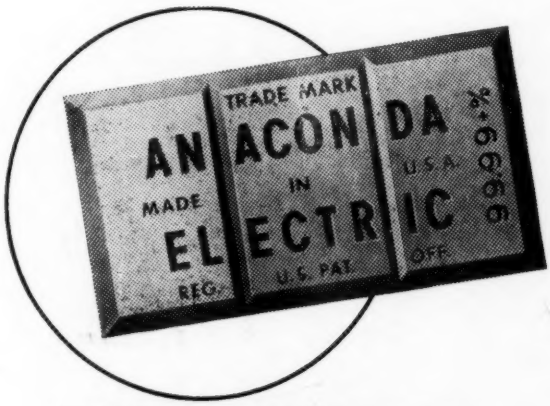

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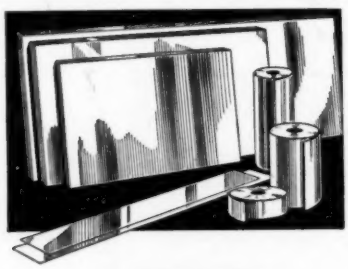

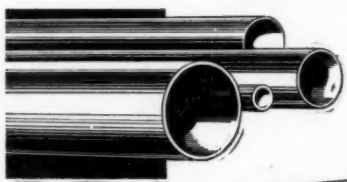

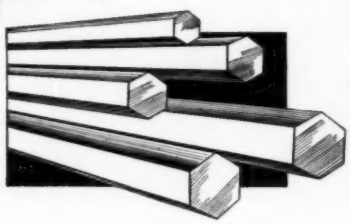

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